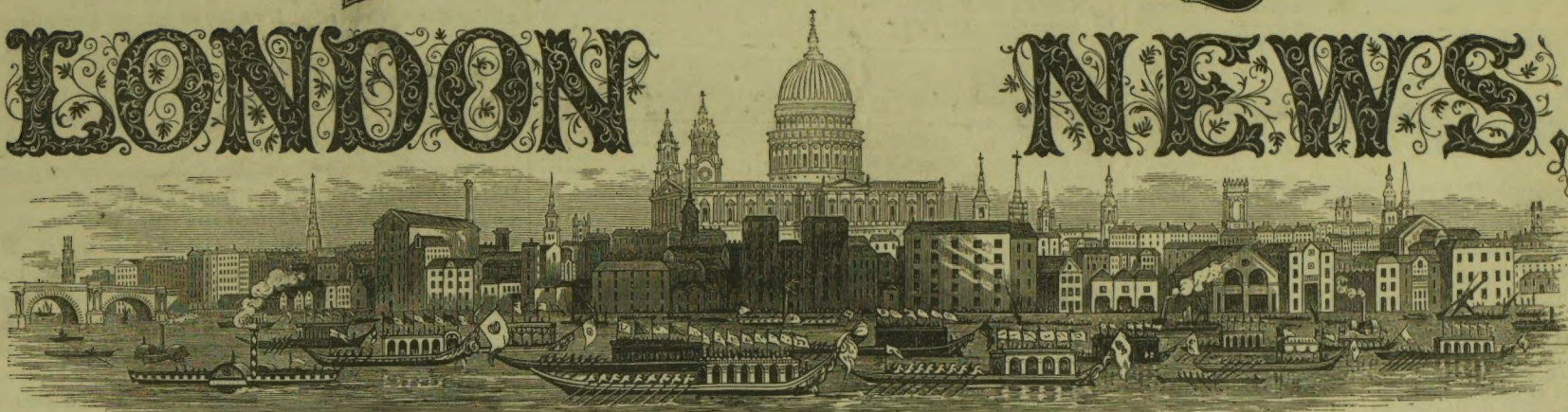


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

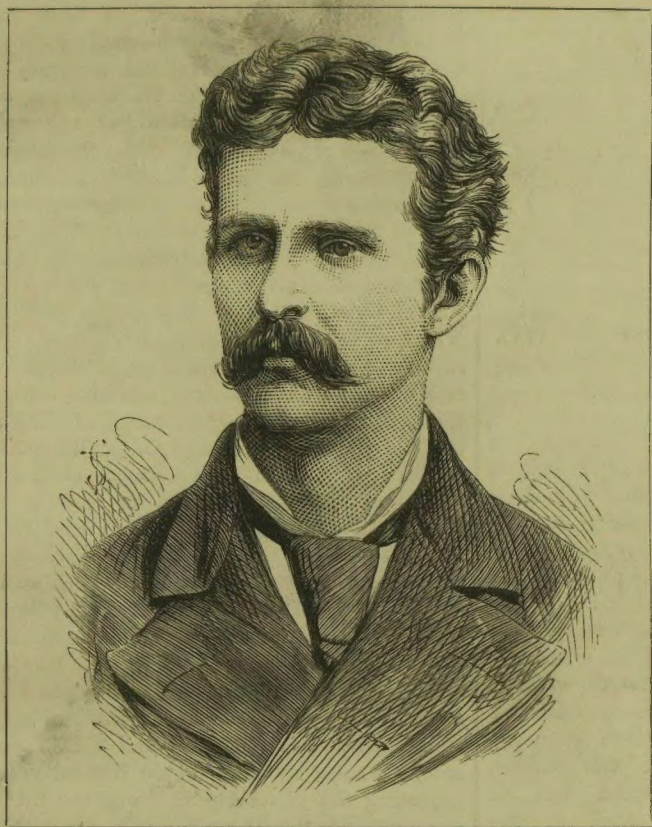


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2024.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE LATE MR. OGLE, "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT IN THESSALY.



THE LATE EARL OF LEITRIM.



THE GREEK INSURRECTION IN THESSALY: MOUNT PELION, FROM THE GULF OF VOLO.

BIRTHS.

On Feb. 20, at Manila, Philippine Islands, the wife of Robert Calder Smith, of a daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at 2, Audley-square, Lady Arthur Russell, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at 12, Stratford-place, W., the Hon. Mrs. George Windsor Clive, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Preston Hall, Aylesford, Kent, the wife of Henry A. Brassey, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Tynemouth, by the Rev. T. H. Chester, A.M., Vicar of South Shields, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Brutton, A.M., Vicar of Tynemouth, James Kirkley, solicitor, South Shields, to Emily, youngest daughter of Joseph Robertson, Tynemouth, Northumberland.
On the 1st inst., at Aiburth, near Liverpool, the Hon. Henry Romilly, third son of the late Lord Romilly, to Edith, eldest daughter of Benson Rathbone.
On the 9th inst., at St. James's Church, Dover, Henry Norton Sullivan, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, youngest son of Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan, K.C.B., to Grace Mary, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Griffin, 51st B.N.I.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Frankfort-on-Main, suddenly, Henry Macaulay, son of Sir Henry and Lady Holland, aged 18.
On the 3rd inst., at 37, Prince's-gate, Susan Marcia, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Saurin and the Lady Mary Saurin.
On the 4th inst., at Pau, of bronchitis, Mary Louisa, only daughter of General Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., aged 25.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14.

Palm Sunday. Morning Lessons: Exodus ix., Matt. xxvi.; Evening Lessons, Exodus x. or xi., Luke xix. 28, or Luke xx. 9 to 21.
Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Bullock; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. E. S. Talbot, Warden of Keble College.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. E. S. Talbot, Warden of Keble College.
St. James's, noon, the Archbishop of York.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Major M. J. M. on the Identification of Places on the Makran Coast mentioned by Arian, Ptolemy, and Marican).
National Gallery closed for the week.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, elections, noon.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (discussion on Obelisks; exhibition of Mr. Dixon's models and drawings; Mr. T. Blashill on Oak or Chestnut in Timber Roofs).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. W. Richardson on Patrefractive Changes, &c.).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. G. Race on the Formation of Valleys).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain P. H. C. on the Steam-Power v. Sail-Power for Ships of War).
Burslem Grand Horse-leaping Contest, &c.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Thames Embankments; Messrs. R. T. Mallett, H. Lambert, and F. M. Avern on Bridges on the Punjab Northern State Railway).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sandford Fleming on Canada and its Vast Undeveloped Interior).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Debts of Sovereign and quasi-Sovereign States).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Westwood on the Uranidae, Lepidoptera Insects; the Marquis of Tweeddale on the Ornithology of the Philippines, No. 8; papers by Mr. T. J. Parker and Dr. O. Finsch).
Eurydice Relief Fund, concert at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Nottingham Races.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Captain H. W. Feilden and Mr. C. E. De Rance on the Geological Results, and Captain H. W. Feilden and Mr. R. Etheridge on the Paleontological Results, of the Polar Expedition under Admiral Sir George Nares; Mr. C. T. Clough on the Teesdale Whin Sill).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Eucalyptus globulus).
Full moon, 5.57 a.m.
Hilary Law Sittings end.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Syer Cuming on Good Friday Buns; Mr. J. Brent on Roman Remains at Canterbury recently discovered).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Sir Patrick Colquhoun on the Historical Outlines of the Buddhist Faith).
London Academy of Music, annual Lent concert, afternoon.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Whitehall Chapel, her Majesty's Maunday.
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Howard Saunders on the Geographical Distribution of Gulls and Terns; papers by Dr. Maxwell Masters, Mr. J. C. Hawshaw, and Mr. R. Jewin Lynch).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. A. Tilden on Terpin and Terpinol; papers by Messrs. J. Bowry and A. Wynter Blyth).
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Gilbert on the Life and Works of Mendelssohn).

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

Good Friday. Morning Lessons: Genesis xxii. to v. 22; John xviii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lii. 13, and lii. 1; 1 Peter ii.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Cox, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., Rev. H. Neville Sherbrooke; 7 p.m., Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner; 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Connor, Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight; 7 p.m., Rev. G. C. Bell, Head Master of Marlborough College.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 7 p.m. Handel's "Messiah."

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

Her Majesty's Theatre, beginning of opera season, Meyerbeer's "Dinorah."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 p.m. | Minimum, read at 10 a.m. | Force. | Direction. | | | |
| April | 29.453 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 98 | 8 | 43.2 | 35.6 | SW. SSW. WSW. | 207 | 0.190 | | |
| | 29.774 | 41.2 | 32.7 | 74 | 5 | 51.6 | 32.6 | WSW. W. SSW. | 114 | 0.010 | | |
| | 29.668 | 40.5 | 36.1 | 85 | 6 | 49.5 | 37.6 | SSW. W. WSW. | 120 | 0.075 | | |
| | 30.110 | 41.1 | 35.7 | 83 | 4 | 50.6 | 30.0 | WNW. S. ESE. | 106 | 0.000 | | |
| | 30.057 | 43.0 | 34.8 | 74 | — | 50.6 | 34.4 | ESE. E. | 508 | 0.000 | | |
| | 29.903 | 45.4 | 33.0 | 65 | 3 | 50.9 | 38.5 | E. ENE. | 699 | 0.000 | | |
| | 29.935 | 43.9 | 35.5 | 75 | 8 | 49.9 | 39.9 | E. ENE. | 637 | 0.000 | | |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.762 29.762 29.762 29.762 29.762 29.762
Temperature of Air .. 42.8° 43.6° 41.2° 40.0° 40.0° 40.0°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 41.7° 39.9° 41.7° 39.7° 41.0° 40.7°
Direction of Wind .. SSW. WSW. SW. WNW. E. ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 11 27 | 11 57 | — | 0 25 | 0 45 | 1 7 | 1 30 |

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 15.
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
THOS. ROBERTS, Sec.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Prospectus of the Class for the study from the Living Costume Model to be had at the Gallery. A new Model on Tuesday, the 16th.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—ISLE OF WIGHT, and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, on VIEW and for SALE. EXHIBITION now OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ETCHINGS, by F. SEYMOUR HADEN, Esq., F.R.C.S. Messrs. HOGARTH have the honour to announce for publication a new Series of TWELVE ETCHINGS from Nature by Mr. Seymour Haden. On View at their Gallery, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The GALLERY will REOPEN at EASTER.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1878.

S. T. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.
On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 22.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE
TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES IN THE GREAT HALL:
ON EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON
they will also give
AN EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE IN THEIR OWN HALL.
An entirely new and highly-attractive Programme, which has been in rehearsal for some time, will be produced on Easter Monday.
There will be no Performances given by this Company on Maunday Thursday Night, April 18; or on the following night, Good Friday, April 19.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS'S THIRD GRAND ORCHESTRAL and VOCAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY APRIL 23, at Three o'Clock. The orchestra will comprise thirty eminent performers, conductor, Mr. H. West Hill. Tickets—Sole and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 6s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, 35, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 88, New Bond-street; Mr. Alfred Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 45, Colindale; of the usual agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

Whether the British public will be more disappointed or satisfied with the discussions raised in both Houses of Parliament upon the Message of her Most Gracious Majesty, to the effect that she intends calling out the Reserve Forces of the Army, it is not easy to divine. The first impression was, perhaps, one of disappointment; the second, after due reflection, was that of relief. The House of Lords disposed of the question, without any division, in a single sitting. The House of Commons adjourned Monday night's Debate to Tuesday, when it divided upon Sir Wilfrid Lawson's amendment expressive of regret that the Queen had been advised to adopt the measure of which she had informed the House, which amendment, having been rejected by an overwhelming majority, the House assented to the responsive Address proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote without further discussion. In the House of Lords the speech of Lord Derby was that which was pregnant with the deepest interest. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone's oratory was by far the most logical as well as the most brilliant. Even he, however, set aside the proposed amendment of the hon. member for Carlisle as inopportune, while he severely reprehended the policy of the Cabinet and examined with critical severity the famous despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury, and concluded by leaving the matter in the present instance to the responsibility of her Majesty's Government. The tone of the debate in the House of Lords, the keynote of which was set by Lord Beaconsfield, was far more in harmony with a policy of war with Russia than that in the House of Commons. Sir Stafford Northcote was so mild and even apologetic in the strain of his opening speech that Mr. Gladstone confessed that, under ordinary circumstances, and with reference to it only, he could have consented to let it pass without discussion. The dualism of the Cabinet, as frequently noticed, once more appeared, and, whilst the look-out of the Premier was evidently towards war, that of the Leader of the House of Commons went no further than precautionary arrangements devised with a view to prevent war if possible, and to give greater assurance of power to direct the vessel of State so that she might not be helplessly drifted into war. The effect of the debate has been to subdue to an appreciable extent the feverish anxiety of the public mind, both here and abroad, and international affairs look somewhat less gloomy than they did this time last week—a result which has been aided not a little by the Memorandum of Prince Gortschakoff in reply to the Despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury.

What has, on the whole, been gained from these Parliamentary Debates? In the first place, a very prevalent impression that a Congress is not by any means impossible. Some form may yet be devised which will satisfy the sensitive scrupulosity of both England and Russia, so far as to enable them to attempt, at least, in concert with the other signatory Powers, a deliberative, and therefore a pacific, construction of bases upon which may rest a durable and solid Peace. The Treaties of 1856 and 1871 have been shattered by the Turco-Russian War; they cannot be restored, nor can the policy which was founded upon them. The Ottoman dominion in Europe, con-

sidered as the main element of government in the East, is irrevocably gone. Some substitute for it must be found which will relieve the Christian populations of Turkey from the direst oppression, and at the same time adjust, as far as human councils can do, the balance of power in that part of the world. It is unnecessary to take for granted that a Congress would certainly be successful, but it is obviously expedient that even a less hopeful experiment should be tried with a view to avert a lengthened period, it may be, of sanguinary warfare. It is all the more so because after a renewed interval of fighting, be the result of it what it might, the basis of peace would have to be settled in the end by the concerted deliberations of the European Powers. We need not pursue this well-trodden line of argument, but it is certainly some relief to know that the door of Congress is not finally closed, that neither is Russia nor England pre-determined to shut it, and that some form, satisfactory to both countries, may be happily hit up on by diplomacy to overcome the objections which at present obstruct their meeting together in the same Council Chamber.

It is a matter, moreover, for congratulation to have learnt from the Debates that Lord Salisbury's Despatch is not to be read in the light of an ultimatum to Russia, so much as an argument intended to point out the weak and objectionable places of the Treaty of San Stefano. If it had been delivered in a Congress—and it is possible that, in substance, it may be reproduced in such an assembly—no reasonable fault can be found with its general purport. Its accuracy of statement might there be questioned. Its suspicion of the designs of Russia might be dissipated, or otherwise, by what can be advanced against it. The objections to what has been done and what seems likely to be done, no less than those which relate to what is not done, by the provisions of that Treaty may be taken into fair account. There is little doubt that the instrument will demand delicate diplomatic manipulation, and will have to undergo considerable modifications. But this is just the work which it is the mission of diplomacy to perform. We may almost say that the discussion has been initiated. Prince Gortschakoff's calm, conciliatory, and explanatory statement of the view taken by the Government at St. Petersburg may be accepted as a specimen of the argumentative line which Russia would hold in a Council of the Powers. She might not be able, perhaps, to make good her footing from the beginning to the end of that line. She would find it imperative upon her to compromise some differences by making reasonable concessions. She would, one would suppose, extend to the Greeks of the Turkish Provinces some of that consideration which she has now principally reserved for the Slavs of Bulgaria. She might consent to carry out the objects she professes to have at heart by methods that would expose her to less suspicion of pursuing a grasping, relentless, and selfish policy. At any rate, there is no insuperable difficulty in the way of adjusting the general purport of the British Cabinet, as expressed in the Despatch of Lord Salisbury, to that indicated by the reply of Prince Gortschakoff.

The most disquieting incident of the Debate in the House of Lords was the intimation of Lord Derby that he had resigned his post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs not merely on account of the Resolution of the Cabinet to call out the Army Reserve Forces, but on account of what was intended to follow that measure, which he was precluded from making known until the time when events would show what he meant, and he himself could distinctly protest against it, as in his opinion, to be unequivocally condemned. The tenour of the Debates may have done something to damp any bellicose proclivities which may exist in the Cabinet. We shall see. We have noticed more than once that the most pacific presentations of the Eastern Question, whether within or outside the walls of Parliament, have almost forthwith been followed up by measures strongly antagonistic to the hope of maintaining peace. Every now and then we are carried to the very edge of the yawning precipice of war; and no sooner do we seem to have got on a safer path than there is a frightful swerve into closer proximity to the chasm to which we deemed ourselves free to bid a glad adieu. Possibly the excitement of the people, both of England and of Russia, which to a large extent has been artificially stimulated, may subside into a calmer mood before any expeditionary project be undertaken which will finally exclude from their prospective vision a Congress of Signatory Powers.

On Monday the Lord Mayor received a final remittance of £200 from the Mayor of Sydney towards the Indian Famine Relief Fund, making £17,740 in all from that source. The latest accounts from Madras give more satisfactory prospects of the cessation of distress.

Mr. Gladstone, in speaking last Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Coffee Tavern Company (Limited), expressed his conviction that it was by unpretending measures of that kind, thoroughly sound in their basis, and effecting good and nothing but good, as far as they went, that they would make the surest and greatest progress in contending against the monster evil of drunkenness.

Lord Leitrim's funeral in Dublin on Wednesday was marked by the most disgraceful scenes. For hours the neighbourhood of the cemetery was crowded by a howling mob, cursing, yelling, hissing, and threatening. They overpowered the police, drove back the mourners, surrounded the hearse, and endeavoured to drag the coffin from it. The police were, however, reinforced, and the service proceeded amid the shouts and execrations of those who had assembled.

THE COURT.

At the Council held by the Queen at Windsor Castle on the 4th inst. Lord George Hamilton was sworn in a member of the Privy Council; and subsequently the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith had audiences of her Majesty. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the Queen. On the previous day Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, General Sir Charles Ellice (Adjutant-General), and Lieutenant-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby were included in the Royal dinner party.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Windsor yesterday week for Osborne House; they travelled by the customary route over the Great Western and South-Western Railways to Gosport, whence they embarked in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta* and crossed to Osborne, where they arrived at two o'clock p.m. The Queen and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. Prince Leopold attained his twenty-fifth year. On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out and witnessed the funeral pass of Mr. Land, who had been for some years head gamekeeper to the Queen in the Isle of Wight.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Thursday week, when they were conducted through the wards by Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., the treasurer of the institution. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by Lord and Lady Rendlesham at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens. Yesterday week the Prince and Princess paid visits to the studios of Mr. Leighton, R.A., and Mr. Millais, R.A. The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Denmark arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday last on a visit to the Prince and Princess; the Crown Prince and Crown Princess were met upon their arrival at Charing-cross by their Royal Highnesses. Major Russell, having been attached to the suite of the Crown Prince of Denmark, met their Royal Highnesses at Dover and accompanied them to London. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with their Royal relatives, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Denmark, were present at the debate in the House of Lords on Monday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner at Marlborough House in honour of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Denmark and to celebrate the birthday of the King of Denmark. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Covers were laid for thirty-eight. The band of the Grenadier Guards played during dinner, under the direction of Mr. Dan. Godfrey. Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Louis Napoleon came in the evening. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg, Count and Countess Gleichen, and a distinguished company were also invited. During the evening Mlle. Redeker, Baron F. Orczy, and Herr Henschel performed a selection of music. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, went to the Northampton races on Tuesday, and returned to London in the evening. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon at Camden House, Chiselmhurst, on Wednesday. Prince and Princess Christian called on the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses, with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, inspected the ceramic works prepared by Messrs. Minton for the Paris Exhibition, and in the evening went to the Court Theatre. On Thursday morning the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, went to Windsor by Great Western train, and, after inspecting the state apartments at the castle, took luncheon with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein distributed the prizes gained by the pupils of the Adult Orphan Institution, at St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, on Wednesday.

Princess Louise of Lorne has promised to distribute the prizes to the choir and day schools of the Savoy in July next.

The Duke of Connaught was present last week at an amateur concert, of which he was patron, at Fermoy. The string band of the Duke's regiment was in attendance. His Royal Highness left Fermoy on Monday for Bishop's Court on a visit to Lord Clonmell. The Duke, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, was present at the Kildare and National Hunt Races on Tuesday at Punchestown. His Royal Highness will preside at the triennial festival of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, which will take place at Willis's Rooms on May 30.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell on Saturday last.

The Marchioness d'Harcourt and daughters have left the French Embassy, Albert-gate, for Paris.

Lord Lyons left Norfolk House, St. James's-square, on Saturday last, for Paris, to resume his diplomatic duties.

The marriage of the Rev. Evelyn Burnaby, Rector of Burrough-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, with the Hon. Margaret Katharine Erskine, only surviving daughter of Lord Erskine, will be solemnised in the parish church of Upton, Torquay, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brown, James R., to be Rector of Hopesay.
Festing, John Wogan; Vicar of Christ Church, Albany-street.
Flood, J. P.; Chaplain of Guy's Hospital.
Fox, Edward; Rector of Upper Heyford, Oxon.
Going, John; Rector of Hawkhurst, Dorset.
Heberden, John; Rector of Hinton Ampner.
Johnson, Robert Litson; Vicar of Bulford, Wilts.
Jones, Joel; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Darlaston.
Jordan, Percival Walsh; Rector of Drayton, Oxon.
Loy, James; Vicar of Neston, Wilts.
Oldham, R. S.; Dean of Glasgow; Incumbent of Grosvenor Chapel.
Robinson, Arthur E.; Rector of Wootton, near Woodstock.
Smith, Adam Clarke; Vicar of St. John's, Growhold, Sussex.
Warner, Thomas Henry Lee; Vicar of Highmoor, Oxon.
Windle, S. A.; Vicar of Market Rasen.
Wordsworth, C. S.; Rector of Old Swinford.—*Guardian*.

The Right Rev. Robert George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, died on Thursday morning, in his seventieth year. He was consecrated in 1841, and held the bishopric of New Zealand for twenty-six years. He was translated to Lichfield in 1867.

Last week the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a chancel capable of accommodating 150 persons, which has been added to St. Matthew's, Croydon, the church adjoining the Congress Hall.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Rev. David Howell, Vicar of Wrexham, for his services in the promotion of Welsh literature and the intellectual culture of the people of Wales.

Special services were held last Saturday at St. Paul's Cathedral, with intervals for private devotion, in connection with the London Diocesan Lay Helper's Association.

The arrangements for the opening of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, are nearly completed, and the ceremony, which is to extend over four days, will begin on May 1.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament on Tuesday carried their revision to the close of the fourth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

A testimonial of respect has been presented to the Rev. Dr. Davies, Curate of Alford, consisting of Bishop Wordsworth's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, and a purse of gold; also, handsome gifts to the members of his family.

A handsome silver salver has been presented to the Rev. R. P. Watson, by the parishioners of Stratton Audley, Bicester, as a token of their respect and esteem, on his leaving that parish, where he has been officiating for the last six months during the Vicar's absence.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The third Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarship has been awarded to the Rev. H. E. Clayton, B.A., Hulme Exhibitioner of Brasenose. The first two scholarships have not been awarded.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Grace to allow £200 from the Worts Travelling Bachelor's Fund to Mr. Magnusson for the expenses of a journey to various places in the north of Europe to examine Runic Calendars during the ensuing Long Vacation, has been confirmed by sixty-one placets to eight non-placets. Mr. Magnusson is an Icelandic, who holds a sub-Librarianship in the University Library.

The Grace recommending the appointment of an assistant-Curator of the Herbarium at a salary of £100 per annum has been confirmed by fifty placets to six non-placets.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been elected Fellows of Gonville and Caius College:—Frederic Wallis, B.A., bracketed fourteenth First-class Classic, 1876; fifth in theological Tripos, 1878; Carus Greek Testament Prizeman, 1874; Scholefield Greek Testament Prizeman, 1878; Evans Prizeman, 1878; Scholar of the Society. Christopher Graham, B.A., Third Wrangler, and second Smith's Mathematical Prizeman, 1878, Scholar of the Society.

The election of Bell scholars and of an Abbott's scholar was declared on Friday last. Bell scholars—(1) F. B. Westcott, Trinity; (2) J. R. Harmer, King's. Abbott scholar—C. H. Garland, St. John's.

The undermentioned are the names of the successful candidates for open scholarships at the colleges where the examinations are concluded:—

Jesus College.—Classics: L. H. Lindon, Rossall School, scholarship of £40 and exhibition of £10; G. Parker, Tonbridge School, exhibition of £40. Rustat Scholars: E. A. Armstrong, Haileybury College; E. H. Dasset, City of London School; E. Rice, Cheltenham College. Mathematics: H. Cox, Tonbridge School, £50 and exhibition of £10. Rustat Scholar: H. L. Porter, King William School, Isle of Man.

St. Peter's College.—Floyd, King Edward's School, Birmingham; Littlewood, Owens College, Manchester; Peirson, City of London School; Watson, Dulwich College.

Pembroke College.—Classics: Simson, Oundle, £60; Rundall, Clifton College, £60; Hewett, Bromsgrove School, £50; Hadley, Birmingham School, £50. Mathematics: Searle, Charterhouse, £50; Randell, Clifton College, £50.

Clare College.—Mathematics: Nichols. Classics: Wardale. Natural Science: Gardiner. Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition (preference to candidates from Uppingham School): Copeman.

Trinity Hall.—McCauley, Harrow School, £70; Fraser, Leamington College, Stevens, private tuition (Rev. H. Rowsell), £35 each.

EDINBURGH.

The University, on the recommendation of the Senatus Academicus, will confer, at the arts graduation ceremonial on April 23, honorary degrees on the following gentlemen:—Doctors of Divinity: The Rev. John Birrell, M.A., Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, University of St. Andrews; the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, Principal of Airedale College, Bradford; the Rev. Stanley Leathes, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Professor of Hebrew, King's College, London; the Rev. James Russell, M.A., Minister of Yarrow; the Rev. Adolph Saphir, B.A., Minister of the English Presbyterian Church, Notting-hill, London; the Rev. Robert Stevenson, Minister of Dalry. Doctors of Laws: Lord Houghton; Alexander Smith Kinnear, advocate; Francis Turner Palgrave, editor of the *Golden Treasury*; John Skelton, advocate; Samuel Smiles, author of "Lives of Engineers," &c.; Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., &c.

The Senatus have received a bequest of £2000 by the late Andrew Robertson Cameron, M.D., of Richmond, New South Wales, "the proceeds of which are to be given in each and every year to the practitioner or member of the medical profession who shall be adjudged to have made the most valuable addition to practical therapeutics during the year preceding." Also a bequest of £4000 by the late Mrs. Isabella Webster, of Edinburgh, for the purpose of founding in the Faculty of Divinity two bursaries of £60 each and one bursary of £40, each tenable for three years, and open to students entering upon their first theological session. The regulations for the Cameron prize and for the Webster bursaries will be duly given in the University Calendar.

The Bishop of Oxford held a confirmation service in Eton College chapel last Saturday morning, when about 140 students were confirmed. His Lordship delivered impressive addresses before and after the administration of the sacred rite. Many of the parents and friends of the noblemen and gentlemen now being educated at Eton were present. On Sunday the Bishop preached at the morning service at the college chapel.

Scholarships at Haileybury, classical side, have been awarded to C. G. H. Allen, Haileybury, and E. Headlam, Elstree School. Open nomination—Hext, Elstree. Modern side, not adjudged.

The Rev. Henry Martin, Vice-Principal of the Training College, Cheltenham, has been appointed Principal of Winchester Training College.

The Rev. C. R. Gilbert has been elected Head Master of Weymouth Collegiate School, in the room of the Rev. John Ellis. Mr. Gilbert was educated at Rugby, and has lately held the appointment of Senior Mathematical Master at Derby.

Mr. J. Taylor, B.A., Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been appointed Science Master in King Edward VI.'s School, Berkhamstead. Mr. Taylor obtained a First Class in the Natural Science Schools in June, 1877.

The following, in the order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in March for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—H. K. Stothert, E. H. Hemming, F. A. Staley, F. T. L. Dames, T. K. E. Johnston, H. C. G. Taylor, A. H. W. Cowie, J. M. Burt, R. S. MacLagan, A. L. Tisdal, G. L. W. Grierson, P. J. R. Crampton, W. M. Hodder, M. A. Boyd, G. Osborn, E. W. Blunt, C. D. Guinness, C. C.

Anderson, A. T. Baker, G. E. Bryant, G. D. Baker, J. M. Stopford, G. D. Chamier, C. Wood, R. W. E. Carnegie, C. G. Neish, D. G. Prinsep, A. G. Napier, W. R. W. James, W. C. H. Blair, F. J. Winter, E. Tinker, C. H. Milward, A. Stokes, F. A. L. Powell, W. F. Cockburn, E. S. F. Walker, the Hon. H. W. Addington, W. H. C. Bolton, and D'Arcy B. Preston.

Subjoined is a list of the gentlemen cadets of the first class who, having successfully passed the final examination at the Royal Military Academy, have been recommended for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the choice of corps having been offered to the thirteen cadets at the head of the list. The gentlemen whose names are marked with an asterisk elected to be commissioned in the Royal Artillery:—

Royal Engineers: E. Agar, S. R. Rice, A. D. Meeres, H. M. Dumbleton, J. W. Prendergast, W. B. Askwith, R. W. Anstruther, H. H. Massy, H. B. W. Adair, C. W. R. St. John, W. Yolland.

Royal Artillery: *J. M. Grierson, *W. J. Honner, S. G. D. Smith, G. M. Wingate, C. C. Townsend, C. H. L. Wilson, L. Bell, F. B. R. Toms, E. J. Phipps-Hornby, J. H. Leslie, W. H. S. Earle, E. G. Nicolls, A. B. Shute, H. W. Shewell, M. B. G. Jackson, H. C. Molesworth, A. W. Heath, H. A. Carleton, Hon. J. P. Vereker, F. B. Jackson, J. D. H. Waller, W. F. Ind, E. H. S. Calder.

Mr. Charles Wilson Mills Hitchins, M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Mr. Walter Charles Gordon Milman, B.A., late Scholar of King's College, Cambridge; and Mr. Robert Dudley Maunsell Oliver, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, have been appointed Inspectors of Schools.

THE LATE MR. C. C. OGLE.

The wanton murder of this gentleman, who was the *Times'* correspondent in Thessaly watching the conflict between the Greek insurgents and the Turks in that province, has excited a just feeling of indignation, as well as regret for the untimely fate of one so deservedly esteemed and beloved amongst his personal acquaintance. Mr. Charles Chaloner Ogle, who would have completed the twenty-seventh year of his age on the 16th inst., was educated with other pupils under the tuition of his father, at St. Clare, near Sevenoaks; after which he studied architecture, and three years ago became an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. With a view to enlarge his knowledge of that art and profession he visited Rome, and in August, 1875, went to Athens, where he associated himself with Herr Ziller, the Royal Architect, and worked some months in Herr Ziller's office. While thus engaged Mr. Ogle addressed a letter to the *Times*, and was encouraged by its favourable reception to write again for that journal. He became a *Times'* special correspondent, and accompanied the Turkish force against the Montenegrins in the Herzegovina, where he was personally well known to the Turkish commanders and their staff. The letters written by Mr. Ogle from Montenegro and the Herzegovina, from Greece, from Crete, and from Thessaly are good samples of English composition—full of picturesque details, expressive of generous sentiments and poetical feelings, brightened with a satirical but kindly humour, enriched, but not encumbered, with classical allusions. Perhaps the greatest pleasure he derived from them was that of knowing the delight with which they were read by his family at home. One of these letters, dated March 14, appeared in last Saturday's *Times*, and is reprinted by us this week. Affectionate, mirthful, humorous, Mr. Ogle was a sympathetic and pleasant companion. "He was," we are told, "one of those with whom children can make free, and domesticated animals feel themselves welcome. Hardy, self-denying, and imperturbably courageous, he was well qualified to encounter toils and perils." Among men really civilised he would have been safe, but with heroes who butcher babies and commit the foulest outrages, even the name of Englishman is an insufficient protection. He had striven, while it was not in vain, to dissuade the Greeks from taking up arms. When once the insurrection had broken out, his feelings toward the people were such as those expressed in the following passage from his last letter to his mother, dated March 15, from Volo:—"I have scarcely time to write to you, for I am much overworked at present. I hope and believe, however, that I am doing good here in the cause of order and humanity. The women and children are beginning to regard me as their natural protector." We are informed that during the war in Montenegro and the Herzegovina he, at no little cost to himself of anxiety and fatigue, successfully used his influence for more than one person erroneously accused, arrested, and awaiting execution.

Some time ago, partly perhaps through the influence of his Excellency the Greek statesman Tricoupi, in recognition of the ardour and ability with which he had studied and acquainted himself with the military, naval, financial, and political affairs of the nation, the Hellenic Government made him a Knight, Silver Cross, of the Order of the Redeemer.

The circumstances of his death have not yet been precisely ascertained; but we know positively that he was not a combatant, and that he carried no arm but a walking-stick on the evening of Friday, the 29th ult., having left his revolver hanging up in his room, when he set out from Volo, having heard the Castle guns firing, to walk to Macriniza. He had his passport with him, and it appears that he made his way to the Turkish lines, within which he was killed, and his head barbarously cut off, by some of the ruffians belonging to the troop of Amoush Aga. The Turkish story that Mr. Ogle was killed in fighting in the redoubt on the side of the insurgents, is proved to be false, as he was seen by several witnesses, hours after the fight, endeavouring to procure horses for his return to Volo. He is thought to have incurred the vengeance of Amoush Aga and his savage followers by the indignant denunciation of their manifold acts of wanton cruelty and rapine. The British Government will insist upon a strict inquiry and the punishment of those guilty of this foul murder. The headless body of Mr. Ogle was delivered up by the Turks on Sunday last at Volo, having been found lying in a ravine, and identified by a scar on the wrist. It was taken on board her Majesty's ship *Wizard*, Captain Doxat, to be conveyed to the Piræus. The coffin, covered by the English flag, was carried from the church at Volo to the ship's boat by a number of the sailors, preceded by marines. A box containing votive wreaths to be placed on the coffin on its arrival in Athens accompanied it. Two of these wreaths deserve special notice, being the grateful offering of the women and children of Boulgarini and Portaria, to whose assistance Mr. Ogle went at the peril of his life. Upon the arrival of the ship at the Piræus the coffin was landed there, and was received by several of the Greek Ministers of State. The full honours of a public funeral awaited it in the capital of Greece. The funeral took place on Wednesday; all the shops in the city were closed, and the streets draped in mourning; the municipality, the Royal Court and Government, as well as the people, joined in this demonstration of respect and regret for our murdered countryman as a friend of the Hellenic nation.

We present a portrait of Mr. Ogle, from a photograph by P. Moraites, of Athens.

The curtains embroidered for the Paris Exhibition by the Royal School of Art-Needlework are on view at their show-rooms, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, to-day (Saturday).



LOVEDALE (SOUTH AFRICA) TRAINING COLLEGE FOR NATIVES AND EUROPEANS.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE KAFFIR WAR.

We present a few more sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist who accompanied the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, on board the Union Steam-Ship Company's mail steamer Nubian, in the voyage from Southampton to the port of East London, near King William's Town, arriving there on Feb. 9, to take part in the later actions of the Kaffir War. Some of these sketches, like several which have already been published in our Journal, represent ordinary scenes of the soldiers' life on board ship; the serving out of rations of salt pork, inclosed in bags of netting, and the sending up of large cans or buckets of porter, for the consumption of each mess at the noontide meal, giving rise to many pleasant little incidents, all taken with perfect good humour. The "mess orderly" would bring his large tin dish to receive the collective bag of meat rations, as well as the potatoes, belonging to the twelve men of his mess; and it might happen that a few potatoes would roll off as he raised the dish on high and

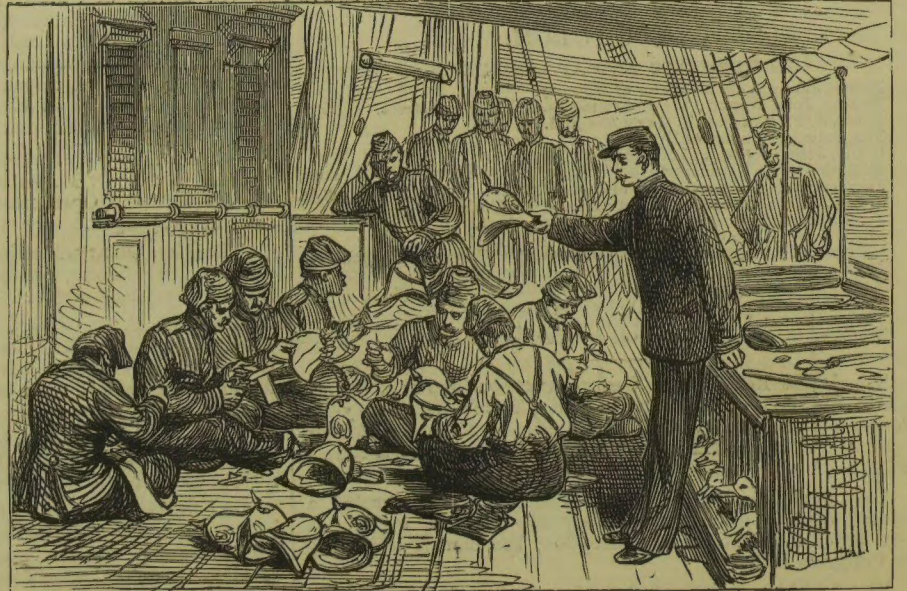


LIFE IN A TROOP-SHIP: SERVING OUT RATIONS OF SALT PORK.

thrust it over the shoulders of those in front of him, in haste not to lose his turn when the number of his mess had been called. The daily allowance of porter was one pint for each man, and the full quantity for twelve men was delivered at once to the mess orderly at half-past eleven o'clock. The regimental tailors are shown in another sketch busied in sewing light covers on the new service helmets; but it was remarked that the covers supplied by the War Office have not been well made, and do not fit the helmets. With regard to the helmet itself, which is black, it seems convenient and useful, and has a good military appearance, worn without the cover. Among the subjects of Mr. Prior's former sketches were the "Christy Minstrels' Entertainment," which proved a grand success, owing to the good management of Lieutenant Lomax; and the "Church Parade," at which it was observable that sailors, soldiers, and women together attended Divine worship. The sergeants' and army sergeants' wives, and the wives of some of the private soldiers, had to go on the fore-castle every morning, to be out of the way, at the hour when the



LIFE IN A TROOP-SHIP: SERVING OUT PORTER.



PUTTING COVERS ON HELMETS.

THE KAFFIR WAR. SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



LANDING PLACE - EAST LONDON.

EMBARKING
IN SURF BOAT

EAST LONDON FROM THE SEA

troops were paraded on the poop-deck. Mr. Prior assures us that the arrangements made for their comfort on board the Nubian were perfect; the women travelled as second-class passengers, and the accommodation was as good as anyone could desire.

The landing of the troops at East London, which is the subject of several Illustrations, seems to have been a rather troublesome operation. We gave a Sketch not long ago of the scene frequently witnessed in that inconvenient port, which is at the mouth of the Buffalo river, with a few miles of railway to King William's Town from Panmure, opposite East London. There is a breakwater under construction, from the designs of Sir John Coode, at a cost of £200,000, with an embankment of the estuary, to improve the port of East London. As to its present condition Mr. Prior agrees with Mr. Anthony Trollope, from whose "South Africa," recently published, we quoted a description of the forbidding approach to that landing-place through a tremendous swell and surf. The surf-boats, manned by native crews, are hauled out, over the surf, by a rope which is anchored at sea. When they have got into position, the Company's steam-tug takes them in tow, and places them alongside of the steam-ship. The luggage is then lowered into the hold of the surf-boat, and the passengers, men as well as ladies and children, suspended in the basket, are let down by means of a steam winch. They are put into the hold of the boat, and the hatches are battened down above them, as, in going over the bar, sea after sea will wash the deck, and it sometimes happens that one or two of the boatmen are drowned. The boat is again brought to the anchored rope, and is hauled ashore, through the surf, by the men walking from the bows aft and pulling the rope, which is passed through grooves fore and aft, to run freely and draw the boat along. It is a very tedious job, taking about half an hour, the boat tossing and rolling furiously all the while, and the passengers are charged five shillings a head. Mr. Prior would much prefer landing by an ordinary native canoe, such as he has seen and used on the West Coast of Africa.

Lovedale is the name of an institution for the education, jointly, of European and native African boys and girls, under the auspices of the Scottish Presbyterian Church Missionary Society. It is situated not far from Fort Beaufort, in the uplands north of the Great Fish River, at an equal distance from Grahamstown and King William's Town, in the Eastern Province. The Wesleyan Missionary College of Healdtown is in the same district. Mr. Anthony Trollope describes Lovedale, which he visited; and it has lately been mentioned with commendation by Governor Sir Bartle Frere. The Rev. Dr. Stewart is the head of the college, but its actual management devolves on Mr. Buchanan; and there are eight European teachers, one of whom is Mr. Theal, author of a History of South Africa. The total number of scholars is nearly four hundred, of whom about seventy are European, chiefly day-scholars from the neighbouring town of Alice; but thirty European boys are at Lovedale as boarders. There are living on the premises three hundred boys altogether; but the native African boys, for whom only a charge of £6 a year is made, do not receive the same diet and lodging as the thirty English boarders, who pay at the rate of £40 a year. The payment likewise for day scholars is twice as much in the case of English boys and girls as in that of natives, the charges being respectively 30s. and £3 a year. The College receives a Colonial Government grant of £2000 a year, added to its income from school fees, and from the rent of an estate of 3000 acres, including a farm and a sheep run. The native boys work on the farm and in the garden, and learn the trades of the carpenter, waggon-maker, blacksmith, printer, and bookbinder; they have a newspaper or magazine, the *Lovedale News*, published twice a month. The higher branches of school teaching, classical, mathematical, and literary, are more generally imparted to the Europeans, while the industrial teaching is for the African boys and girls; but there is no restriction or exclusion. Mr. Trollope found the Kaffir girls particularly apt at singing hymns, and at needlework. The religious instruction of all the children is equally attended to.

The latest news, by a Madeira telegram, is from Cape Town to the 19th inst. The Waterkloof district was cleared of the enemy, but there was continued severe fighting at Pirie's Bush and Bailie's Grave. General Sir F. Thesiger, the new Commander-in-Chief, was personally directing operations at Pirie's Bush; Captain Shaw was killed, and Captains Ella and Hart slightly wounded. The British forces number 5000, half regular troops and half volunteers. Our Special Artist has seen part of the fighting near Fort Jackson, and we shall get sketches of it from him. Sandilli, the chief of the Gaikas, has escaped into the Amatola mountain range. The most serious news, however, is that from the Trans-Vaal. The great chief or King of the Zulus, the warlike Secoceni, has at last declared himself openly hostile, and is besieging two forts in the direction of Leydenburg. He can bring 40,000 or 50,000 men into the field, and is more formidable than Krelli and Sandilli and Macomo, and all the other Kaffirs of the Amaxosa race put together. Secoceni's country, be it observed, is distant nearly 400 miles to the north from the scene of our late conflicts with the Galekas and Gaikas of the Kei territory.

THE INSURRECTION IN THESSALY.

An Engraving on the front page of this week's Number of our Journal, from a Sketch by Lieutenant Alexander J. Ballantyne, R.N., presents a view of Mount Pelion and the adjacent coast of the Gulf of Volo, with several of the Greek villages that have recently been the scene of conflict and massacre in the struggle between the insurgents of Thessaly and their Mohammedan oppressors. The most deplorable accounts continue to be received of the distressing situation of the peasantry in this district, from which not less than 8000 fugitives have already fled across the Greek frontier, escaping with bare life from their plundered and burning villages. Numbers of dead—not only the combatants, but aged men, women, and children, some of them horribly mutilated and otherwise outraged—have been left amidst the ruins of their former dwelling-places; and the presence of Hobart Pasha's squadron at Volo has not put a stop to the slaughter and havoc on shore. The *Times* of Saturday has published the following letter from its late correspondent, Mr. Ogle, who was murdered by the Turkish irregulars at Macriniza on the 28th ult.:

"Volo, March 19.

"When the insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus began, I ventured to utter some melancholy predictions as to what would be the course of events, and I pointed out the causes which were calculated to produce confusion and disaster. But, happily for the Greeks, these causes have to a great extent been removed and the expected result has been avoided. The armed bands which were then being raised by adventurers at so much a head and shipped away they scarcely knew whither have disappeared or sunk into insignificance. The Greek army has not been launched upon the provinces, as then seemed probable, undisciplined and without legitimate means of existence. The direction of the movement has passed into the hands of men of position and ability, actuated by no other motive but patriotism, or, at worst, ambition; and of the

volunteers who have crossed the frontier from Greece, the majority are natives of the revolted provinces, and all have come entirely of their own free will, and can, and must, return as soon as the inhabitants cease to support them.

"It is difficult for one who has been for some time absent from the capital to say precisely what is the nature of the support which the insurrectionary movement receives from the Kingdom, especially in the face of some very positive, though very improbable, assertions in the foreign press. But, unless things have strangely changed since I left Athens, and unless that which passes before my eyes is quite without significance, the Government does not, either officially or unofficially, sustain the struggle. I have seen the strictest vigilance used to prevent the desertion of patriotic soldiers; and the Minister for War, a man of severe character and sweeping measures, has lately visited the frontier to check with no gentle hand the impatience of the army. I have never heard of arms, food, or money coming or expected from the Government, though I have been no stranger to the hopes and fears of the revolutionary leaders; but, on the other hand, I have known that the supplies which arrived came from other sources. The Government of the Kingdom observes towards the insurgents benevolent neutrality—that is to say, it renders them every assistance which it can consistently with its international obligations, while its avowed sympathy, and the hope of its open and armed support, in *extremis*, encourage those who are struggling for their own liberty or for the liberty of others. Who could expect less than this? Would the Greeks raise themselves in the estimation of any living being by deserting altogether their unfortunate fellow-countrymen for reasons of policy, however sound?

"The material support which the insurrection receives from Greece comes almost entirely through the National Defence Committee, a body consisting of wealthy merchants, bankers, professional men, and others, who, for the most part, hold aloof from internal politics, and are not, and never have been, in the employment of the Government. These it is who supply in great part the sinews of war, and it is right they should do so, for the cause is common to all the Hellenes; but, were they even to withdraw, I do not believe that the rising could now be suppressed by any measure short of the depopulation of the country. To this committee, too, is due, to a considerable extent, the orderly course which the movement has followed. One of its members, acting as commissioner, is with the insurgents watching and reporting; and, by a judicious management of the purse-strings, power is kept in the hands of the more law-abiding and upright of the chiefs.

"The Greeks, rayahs and freemen alike, wisely make internal order their first care, and their efforts succeed to an extent which probably they themselves never foresaw. So far from the bands which hold society together being loosened, as they generally are in the most righteous of insurrections, law and order seem now to exist for the first time in the districts of which the 'rebels' are masters. The very brigands, who for years have defied the Turkish authorities, have been placed under restraint, and utilised as guides and sharpshooters, sometimes with their own consent, on the promise of a future amnesty, but whenever necessary by force of arms. The Jewish prisoners found among them in one case were sent by sea to Salonica. As soon as the Turks have withdrawn into the fortresses of any district a provisional Christian Government has been formed there—not in name only, as some misguided people at a distance represent, but in very fact; so much so, that the independent military leaders have in many, if not all, cases voluntarily acknowledged their authority and placed themselves under their orders. In this way, not to speak of others, three Governments—namely, of Amyro, of Pelion, and Agia—have been created under my own observation. These three alone include the whole coast of Thessaly, and the largest of them has more than 60,000 subjects. Pelion was the first constituted, and is the centre round which the others are grouped. There the Government fulfils all its functions with uninterrupted regularity. Prefects of police and their subordinates have been appointed for the different villages, in every instance natives of the place; criminals are arrested and punished, if the offence is not of a very serious nature, but in one or two grave cases they have been ordered to be kept in custody until regular courts shall be established after the union with Greece; the taxes are collected with far less trouble than when the district was under the Turks; passports are issued; rations and pay are supplied to the army, the commander of which, Basdheki, is also Vice-President of the Government.

"In an insurrectionary war like that which is going on around me, I cannot speak with any certainty of events which happen beyond my personal observation, and I have hitherto confined my excursions to the three districts already mentioned. In these, I do not think that the insurgents could muster on any given day more than 3000 men; and of the 3000 not more than one half are constantly under arms, including all the volunteers, who number about 750. But notwithstanding the unwelcome character of the native population, if we take into account all who during the present movement have had a shot or two at the Turks—or at least have enrolled their names—the insurgent force acting in this neighbourhood must be put down at between 5000 and 6000. I know a smuggler who, having dodged the Ottoman authorities for five years, seems to have lost in one or other of the ports he frequents all his ideas but one, and that one is that the Turks are blockheads. Perhaps he has reason on his side. The Caimakam of Volo pathetically remarked, 'These people come and pay me compliments one day, and the next are fighting at Macriniza.' He was quite right. One man went to ask a favour of him with his shirt-cuffs black with gunpowder. Another habitually salutes him limping from a wound which he received in the first battle of Platona. And these men, who fight and cringe on alternate days, are they on whose authority it is asserted that no insurrection exists. The Turkish force operating in the same three districts numbers between 7000 and 8000, mostly regulars, and almost entirely drawn from Asia Minor, though a few battalions are Albanians. A large reinforcement is expected daily.

"The mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents is the only one suited to the circumstances. It is necessary to them to economise men and to avoid the disheartening effect of a decided defeat. The object kept in view is not so much the defeat of the Turkish army as the expulsion from the land of the machinery of the Ottoman Government and the affording an opportunity to the inhabitants to express their true sentiments. They should, and generally do, strike no blow without a fair chance of gaining some tangible strategical or political advantage. The Greeks, with few exceptions, have no idea of fighting in the open. They are too intelligent to stand up and be shot at; and this, with the political considerations already mentioned, determines the nature of the tactics which they have recourse to. They keep to the mountains, descending into the plain only to capture Turkish convoys of provisions—an operation which they effect with great success, even under the castle. Posted on the heights, behind rocks and breastworks of loose stones, they fire with deliberate aim at the advancing bat-

talions, and retire with scarcely any loss before they can be surrounded. However strong a village may be, they never occupy it, but take up positions on the surrounding heights, to avoid, as they express it, being taken as rats in their holes. In this way the defence is sometimes successful, sometimes not; but it is never disastrous.

"The Turkish troops shut up in a few towns are massed from time to time for the attack of some position held by the insurgents. The strategical disposition is often good, and they advance in overwhelming numbers; but the only result is that their losses are in overwhelming proportion to those of the enemy. That which is technically a victory becomes practically a defeat; and the work of suppression has to be begun over and over again. Christians and Turks alike draw their breadstuffs from the central plain of Thessaly—that is to say, at this time of the year—from the granaries of Larissa, a town occupied by the Turks. The insurgents swoop down on it as it passes to Volo and take their share; and this, in spite of extra precautions, they will probably be able to do as long as the movement continues, for, according to the aforesaid smuggler, the Turks are blockheads. The Christians have no artillery, and the Turks make little use of theirs. The following is a complete list of the feats performed hitherto by this branch of the service:—At the second battle of Platona it killed one woman and three children; at the battle of Macriniza seven Turkish soldiers, owing to some error on the part of the artillerymen; in the same engagement, mistaking a herd of goats for insurgents, the ironclad fired with satisfactory result, when forty insurgents drove off a team of mules, one wounded was put down to the credit of the guns of the Castle of Volo. It was a donkey grazing on the plain. Was the smuggler right or wrong?

"If we compare the two opposing forces as regards humanity of conduct we find that the Greeks, though irregulars, have immeasurably the advantage. I have before to-day described some of the atrocities committed by the Turkish troops, and I will not dwell on a distasteful subject. Notwithstanding them, though reprisals are to be expected between even the most civilised armies, the insurgents have acted with justice and generosity. With one exception, when an Albanian chief murdered a Gheg to show his zeal for the Christian religion which he had recently adopted, prisoners have been well fed and released with all their property, except their arms, which were retained as belonging to the Turkish Government. In more than one case money has been given to them to enable them to purchase food by the way. Civilians unavoidably arrested have been paid for the loss of time incurred. The horse of a postman requisitioned during an engagement was returned as soon as it could possibly be dispensed with. These things I have heard, not only from the insurgents, but from high Turkish officials, and from some of the men themselves. Surely such 'rebels' were seldom seen!"

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The debates in both Houses of the English Parliament, and the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Salisbury's Circular upon the Treaty of San Stefano, have been the only important transactions of the past week. Prince Gortschakoff accompanied his Circular with a Memorandum, which was published in London on Tuesday evening, and which is a controversial argument, set forth in the most temperate and conciliatory language, to vindicate the Treaty of San Stefano from the accusation that it was designed for the undue aggrandisement of the Russian Empire. The Circular itself was not published here until Thursday afternoon. It is addressed, like that of Lord Salisbury, to all the European Powers, but deals more especially with the objections raised by Great Britain and Austria. It therefore denies that Russia is seeking any permanent ascendancy in Bulgaria; it asserts that the indemnity claimed of Turkey is less than the cost of the war; and it asks what counter-proposals England is prepared to make—in view of the fact that the existing treaties are no longer effective—with the object of establishing a definite peace. Prince Gortschakoff takes no less pains to show that the Treaty of San Stefano is quite compatible with Austro-Hungarian interests. It is with the deepest regret that Prince Gortschakoff observes that the stipulations which the two Powers specified as the conditions of their neutrality should now have been extended *post factum*, so as to cover the whole of the treaty, secured by a costly and sanguinary war, which Russia undertook in order to enforce the observation by the Turkish Government of the Treaty of Paris. This is a view which the Russian Government cannot possibly accept. The disregard for that Treaty of Paris by the Porte has resulted in the necessity for certain modifications of that instrument. Those modifications may possibly be considered by one or the other of the signatory Powers as trenching upon its especial and separate interests. Russia, whilst claiming the right of safeguarding her own interests, also accords that right to the other Powers. It is these interests in their collectiveness which give the Treaty of Paris its European character. But it must be remembered that while these interests taken separately only affect one or the other of the European Powers separately and not collectively, they one and all and collectively materially affect Russia. Under these circumstances, the Russian Government feel that they would not be justified in submitting the collective stipulations, affecting Russia in their totality, to a judgment dictated by separate interests. But, as the Great Powers at the outset specify certain interests which would require a mutual understanding, there can be no practical objection to that course being followed. On the other hand, an agreement between the Powers as to the modifications to be introduced into the Treaty of Paris would lead to the formulation of a basis which would restore to the Treaty of Paris its character of a collective guarantee. Much as his Imperial Majesty would deplore the inability of any of the Powers to agree to this preliminary specification of interests, and thus prevent the establishment of the only basis on which a Congress could lead to any successful result, he feels that he cannot accept any responsibility for further complications.

Meantime we hear from Constantinople that both Turks and Russians continue to make warlike preparations. Fresh Russian troops are believed to have arrived at San Stefano from Odessa, and the Russians are constructing strong works between San Stefano and Derkos, and have made large purchases of tools for that purpose. On the other hand, the Turks are fortifying their camps at Maslak and Buyukdere, and are placing heavy guns there. The work is being pressed on vigorously.

The British Government has presented to the Pennsylvania Museum the valuable India Collection which was shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

The daughter of Klopstock, the author of "The Messiah," died recently at Metz. She was born at Hamburg, in 1792, married a French functionary, and was in receipt of a French pension.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Returns of Sunday's elections show that fourteen Republican candidates have been returned. For the remaining vacancy a second ballot will be necessary between Republican candidates.

Madame Dufaure, wife of the President of the Council of Ministers, died on Monday, after a protracted illness.

There was a considerable muster of senators, deputies, and men of letters at the Oratoire, Paris, on the 4th inst., at the marriage of the daughter of M. Noël Parfait, deputy, to M. Eugène Beaudouin, landscape-painter. Victor Hugo was one of the witnesses.

The Society of Men of Letters at their annual meeting on Sunday decided on a Voltaire centenary festival, over which Victor Hugo is to be asked to preside.

The Palais Bourbon is being prepared for the International Postal Congress, which assembles on May 1.

Flotow's new opera, "Alma, l'Incantatrice," was produced on Tuesday night at the Italiens, for the first time on any stage. It was to have been brought out last week, but at the last moment it was found that more rehearsals were necessary.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that "The cast of the new work was decidedly strong, including, as it did, not only Mdle. Albani, but also Mdle. Sanz, who has one of the most agreeable mezzo-soprano voices to be heard on the lyric stage; M. Nouvelli, a promising tenor; and M. Verger, an excellent baritone. The libretto of 'Alma' is by M. de St. Georges, and the Italian version has been made by M. de Lauzières. The story is amusing, and it gives abundant opportunity for the scenic effects, no less than the concerted pieces, of which an operatic composer stands in need. The hero is Camoens, the Portuguese poet." This opera is one of the novelties named by Mr. Gye in his prospectus of the present season at the Royal Italian Opera.

M. Bonnet-Duverdier, who was sentenced last June, being then President of the Paris Municipal Council, to fifteen months' imprisonment for insulting the Marshal, has been set at liberty under the Amnesty Law.

SPAIN.

The Parliamentary Budget Committee has approved the chapter in the Budget relative to the general engagements incurred by the State, and also proposes to set aside a sum of 9,000,000 pesetas for the redemption of consolidated bonds.

The journals announce that the Government have ordered forty cannon of the Krupp manufacture, and have given instructions to the military authorities to send immediately to the ports all guns at their disposal.

HOLLAND.

The King has appointed M. André Wiltens to the post of Vice-President of the Indian Council, and has made M. Nederburgh, Dutch Resident at Cheribon, a member of the Council.

ITALY.

Among several interpellations in regard to the Eastern Question in Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, one was by Signor Musolino, who brought forward a motion calling upon the Government to uphold at the Congress the Treaty of Paris and the London Convention of 1871, and to use their endeavours that all the provinces of Turkey should be declared neutral by all the Powers. The debate was resumed on Tuesday, when Signori Pandolfi, Visconti-Venosta, and Cavallotti put questions to the Government respecting its Eastern policy. Count Corti, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of his reply, said that the Government, being still confident of the success of the pending negotiations, did not consider it opportune to make declarations which might place their result in jeopardy. "I entirely agree," he said, "with Signor Cavallotti in regard to the mutual advantages of a cordial friendship with Austria; but I do not believe it possible to maintain that friendship if honourable members come here and discuss territorial claims which are in contradiction with the treaties solemnly entered into with the Austrian Monarchy." In the event of war, Signor Corti said, "the Government, jealous of the true interests of the country and thoroughly resolved to uphold them, will know how to keep within that attitude of rigorous impartiality which corresponds with the unanimous sentiments of the nation." Signor Depretis said that the last Cabinet had pursued without wavering a policy of peace, and had entered into no bond or engagement of any kind.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William recommenced his usual drives on Wednesday. His Majesty leaves Berlin for Wiesbaden immediately after Easter.

On Wednesday the German Parliament passed, on the second reading, the item in the supplementary Budget providing the funds for the Imperial Treasury Office which is to be created. Herr Hofmann, the President of the Chancellery, stated during the discussion that the business of the new office would comprise all matters relating to the treasury and public accounts, all legislation connected with Budget affairs, the administration of the debts and loans of the empire, the regulation of paper money and coinage, and also all questions concerning the customs and taxes. With regard to the taxation, however, there was this reservation, that in politico-commercial affairs both the Imperial Chancellery and the Office for the Administration of the Empire, which was still to be constructed, would give their co-operation to the Imperial Treasury Office.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the debate on the Budget on Tuesday evening, in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, addressed the House at some length in energetic terms in defence of the policy of the Government. Herr Tisza reverted to his repeated declarations, and refuted the view that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had been deceived, and added:—"It is not to be supposed that Austro-Hungary would be isolated in the event of her being compelled to make war for the protection of her interests. Recent events furnish the lesson that the interests of Roumania and Hungary are identical, inasmuch as both have a common enemy in Pan-slavism. This lesson would even take root among other neighbouring nations as soon as they become convinced that only by friendship with Austria could they preserve their individuality." Herr Tisza concluded by stating that the Government still regarded it as its mission to maintain the interests of the Monarchy and of peace.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary to the Treasury, has arrived at New York, and has begun consultations with the bank presidents in view of the resumption of specie payments.

The Senate has passed the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, which provides for the payment, at the rate of 500,000 dollars annually, of the debt due to the United States Government.

The House of Representatives began on Tuesday the discussion of the Tariff Bill. Mr. Wood made a speech explaining and advocating its provisions.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons has rejected a resolution for imposing a duty upon flour and wheat imported into Canada.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram states that in the sitting of the Victorian Legislative Assembly on the 5th inst. the Chief Secretary, Mr. Berry, moved an address of thanks to the Governor for the neutral attitude he observed during the recent crisis. The Opposition declined to enter upon a discussion of the motion, which was agreed to without a division. The Parliament has been prorogued until May 21.

We learn from the Melbourne mail of Feb. 21 that Sir J. Coode has begun active duties in reporting upon the necessary improvements of the port of Melbourne, and defence preparations are being vigorously carried on. The apprehension of a European war has made the need of double cable communication strongly apparent, and the matter would be made the subject of a conference with the adjoining colonies, to be held in Melbourne at the end of the month.

A bonus of £10,000 has been offered by the Government of South Australia for the discovery of a coal-field within the limits of the province, the reward to be payable to the discoverer in sums of £1000 on each 1000 tons of marketable coal raised at the pit's mouth.

CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated April 10, states that the famine is increasing, and that no rain has fallen. It further states that many cases of cannibalism have occurred.

POLITICAL.

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Lords that the right of Hubert George, Marquis of Clanricarde, to vote at the elections of representative Peers for Ireland has been established to his satisfaction.

The Hon. Edward Stanhope has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India; Sir M. W. Ridley, Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and Mr. John Talbot, Secretary to the Board of Trade. Mr. Horace Walpole has been appointed private secretary, and Mr. W. J. Maitland assistant private secretary to Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Mr. William Lindsay has been appointed private secretary to the Hon. E. Stanhope. The President of the Board of Trade, Lord Sandon, has appointed Mr. T. W. P. Blomefield his private secretary. Mr. Blomefield was till recently private secretary to the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., late Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Colonel Frederick Stanley, the newly-appointed Secretary for War, has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Deedes and Mr. Ralph Dalryell his private secretaries. Lieutenant-Colonel Deedes was one of Mr. Hardy's secretaries, and Mr. Ralph Dalryell was private secretary to Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., the Financial Under-Secretary. Mr. George Farquharson, late junior private secretary to Mr. Hardy, is appointed private secretary to Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education has appointed Mr. Bryant to be his private secretary.

A deputation of Lincolnshire Liberals, introduced by Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., waited upon the Marquis of Hartington on the 4th inst. to request him to preside at the opening of a new Liberal club at Boston, when a representative demonstration of the Liberal party of the whole county would be held. His Lordship expressed his willingness to comply with the request should the state of his public engagements permit him, but reserved his final answer for further consideration.

Colonel the Hon. F. Stanley, the new Secretary for War, has been re-elected for North Lancashire without opposition; and Lord George Hamilton, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, has also been unanimously elected for Middlesex.

The nomination for the South Northumberland election took place on Wednesday. The candidates nominated were Mr. Albert Grey (Liberal) and Mr. Edward Ridley (Conservative). The poll will be taken on Wednesday next.

Viscount Lymington, eldest son of the Earl of Portsmouth, has been accepted by the Liberals of Barnstaple as a candidate at the next election, in the room of Mr. Waddy, Q.C., who will contest Sheffield.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a meeting convened by the Treaty Defence Association was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, and resolutions condemnatory of the action of Mr. Gladstone and the peace party, and in approval of the policy and conduct of the Government, were carried unanimously. Lord Stratheden, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Professor Brannon, Colonel Coope, Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., and Lord Ellenborough were among the speakers.

At the Memorial Hall on Wednesday, a meeting was held, described as "a great national anti-war and arbitration conference," and was attended by from 400 to 500 delegates from different parts of the kingdom. The chief speaker was Mr. Gladstone, who, on the question of peace or war, affirmed his belief that, if fairly tested at this moment, the sentiment of the great majority of the inhabitants of these islands would be in favour of peace.

A conference of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, representing 12,600 worshippers, met at Liverpool on Wednesday. They condemned all warlike measures against Russia, and favoured a Congress to settle the Turkish difficulty.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, at their annual meeting last week, passed by 44 to 3 a resolution urging the Government "to avoid plunging the nation into a war for which no adequate reason has yet been presented—a war which, whatever its issue might be in relation to the affairs of Eastern Europe, could not fail to be most disastrous to the best interests of the nation, and especially to those engaged in commerce." The chairman was authorised to sign an address to this effect to her Majesty and petitions to both Houses of Parliament.

At a town's meeting held at Birmingham last Saturday night, under the presidency of the Mayor, a resolution was carried by a large majority stating that, in the opinion of the meeting, it was the duty of the country to take part in the proposed European Congress, and that the calling out of the reserve forces was a step calculated to precipitate this country into a useless and criminal war. An amendment was proposed to the effect that, although England should take part in the Congress, the action of Russia in refusing to submit the whole of the terms of peace justified the Government in advising her Majesty to call out the reserve forces. The petition of the women of Birmingham to the House of Commons to use efforts to avert war was signed by 10,176 persons in six days.

The London Congregational Union on Tuesday held a meeting, at which the Rev. Edward White moved, and the Rev. J. G. Rogers seconded, the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having duly considered the statements made by her Majesty's Ministers in Parliament of the reasons for calling out the reserve forces, and having further considered Lord Derby's statement that projects of still graver import at present undisclosed were among the reasons for his resigning office,

hereby declares its conviction that no cause has been shown for which England would be justified in going to war, and that it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to seek for an honourable and satisfactory settlement of the affairs of South-Eastern Europe in a Congress of the Powers." Mr. John Clapham did not think the Union should have anything to do with politics, and, while sympathising with the motives of the mover and seconder, yet felt that he must move an amendment expressive of this view of the question. The amendment was seconded, and some discussion followed, but, on a division, only four hands were held up for it, and the motion was carried.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Charley, M.P., was on Thursday elected Common Serjeant for the City, in the place of the present Recorder, Sir T. Chambers, M.P.

The Company of Clothworkers has given twenty guineas, and the Company of Mercers ten guineas, to the Church of England Young Men's Society.

The site of the late Church of All Hallows, Bread-street, in which Milton was baptised, has been sold to Mr. Oppenheim, a City merchant, for £32,650, being at the rate of £10 per foot.

At a dinner given on the 4th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, presided over by Mr. John Shaw, the manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway, a testimonial, consisting of a piano and a gold watch and chain, was presented to Mr. Cockburn, the late superintendent of the line.

The closing festival of this winter's series of Lambeth Bath meetings was held last Saturday evening, when an address was presented to Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., expressing the appreciation of the working people of South London of the hon. member's kindness in providing for so many years such a capacious place for their instruction and entertainment, and for their social, moral, and spiritual good.

The Committee of the Free Library, the Hall, London-street, Bethnal-green, acknowledge the donation of twenty volumes from the Prince of Wales.—The Vestry of Hackney have passed, by a majority of 38 to 13, the following resolution:—"That the opinion of the inhabitants be taken as to the desirability or otherwise of establishing a free library in this parish, under the provisions of the Public Libraries Acts."

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed, the chairman, presiding—the debate on the recommendation of the Bye-laws Committee in favour of the appointment of an inspector was resumed, and the proposition was rejected. In consequence of difficulties, the idea of establishing a truant school has been abandoned, and the Truant School Committee were dissolved. The Board adjourned over Easter till May 1.

A handsome new structure intended for the services of the recently constituted Presbyterian Church of England, and to be known as the Oxenden Presbyterian Church, was opened on the 5th inst. at Haverstock-hill with the customary devotional exercises. Much interest was attached to the event, since the church represents that built in the Haymarket for Richard Baxter in 1676. This building having become unsuitable for the purposes of the increasing congregation, alike from its dilapidated state and its situation, was sold about two years ago for £6500. The new church, which is a handsome erection in the Gothic style, is seated for about 600 persons, and will cost, with lecture-hall and freehold site, about £10,000.

The fifth annual meeting of the London Congregational Union was held on Tuesday in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, and was largely attended—the Rev. Dr. Kennedy in the chair. From the report, which was read by the secretary, the Rev. Andrew Mearns, it appeared that the union had been largely engaged in purchasing sites for chapels, assisting weak churches, and promoting new interests in and around London. The income was £2050; but it was intimated that a gentleman at Blackheath, Mr. Charles Fox, has given a valuable freehold site for a chapel and schools at Lewisham, with a promise of £500 towards the building, and some other persons are assisting to some extent in this direction. There was a public meeting in the evening, and several addresses were delivered in furtherance of the objects of the society.

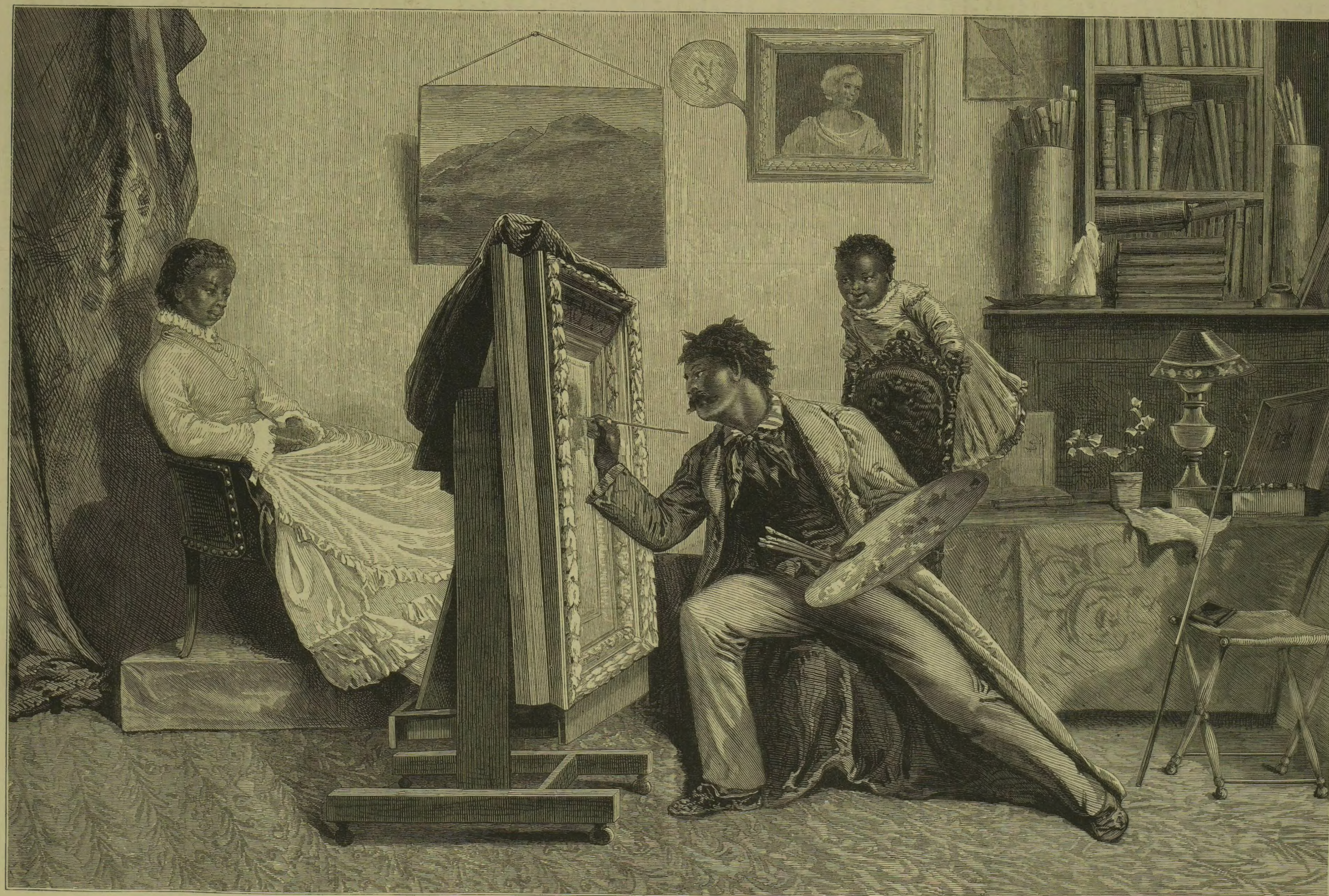
There were 2613 births and 1877 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 81 and the deaths by 201 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 42 and 48 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 55 last week. Of these cases 31 were certified as unvaccinated, and 10 as vaccinated; in the remaining 14 cases the medical certificates did not give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three preceding weeks had been 340, 402, and 421, further rose last week to 474, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 65. Of these 296 resulted from bronchitis and 130 from pneumonia. Whooping-cough continues to be fatal to an exceptional degree, 146 deaths having occurred from this cause. Of the other zymotic diseases 42 deaths are attributed to scarlet fever, 30 to measles, 29 to different forms of fever, 9 to diarrhoea, and 8 to diphtheria. In the Greater London 3203 births and 2190 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 37.6 and 25.7 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature was 40.4 deg., and 4.1 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 34.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 91.2 hours.

OSMAN PASHA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The return of Osman Pasha on the 24th ult. to the Turkish capital from his imprisonment in Russia was greeted by all classes of the Mussulman population with an enthusiastic welcome. His first visit, in accordance with a soldier's duty, was to report himself at the office of the Seraskier, or Minister of War. The adjacent streets of Stamboul were thronged with people eager to look upon the renowned defender of Plevna, and to show their admiration of his conduct and military prowess, which had, more than any other performances of the Turkish army in the late war, maintained the ancient martial character of that nation. Our Special Artist at Constantinople, Mr. J. Bell, made a sketch of the scene upon this occasion, which is represented in one of our illustrations. The Sultan received Osman Pasha next day. Osman Pasha has now quite recovered from the wound he received in the last desperate sortie to which he led the remnant of the garrison at Plevna. He was sent by the Russian Commander-in-Chief to Odessa, and thence to Kieff, where he was treated with respect, but confined to a house set apart for his dwelling. He has, since his return to Constantinople, made the personal acquaintance of most of the Russian Generals attending the Grand Duke Nicholas, and is said to be inclined to a Russian alliance. He now holds command of the Turkish troops in and around the capital.



RECEPTION OF OSMAN PASHA AT THE SERASKIERATE, CONSTANTINOPLE.



"FINISHING TOUCHES." BY ALFRED E. EMSLIE.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE ON THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The House of Lords exemplified in a remarkable manner on Monday last its capacity for throwing off the languor characterising its ordinary proceedings, and for rising to the height of any great argument that may be brought before it. An issue more fraught with weighty possibilities could not be placed before their Lordships. A military step which might lead the nation nearer the brink of war—this was virtually the momentous question, to hear which introduced by the Prime Minister there assembled in the gilded Chamber of Peers what is commonly called a brilliant and distinguished audience. "Diplomacy" was represented by Count Schouvaloff. The attendance of the fair sex was not confined to that mysterious lady in black who has been wont of late to listen so attentively to questions bearing on the Eastern Problem. Illustrious dames and Countesses by the dozen could be recognised in the galleries; and, albeit the Throne itself remained unoccupied, there lurked in the precincts of that tawdry erection a group of ladies, presumably of the Court; and their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark formed a cosy little family party in the centre of one of the galleries. Deaf to the gentle rill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's eloquence in the Lower Chamber, a goodly muster of members of the House of Commons elected to listen to the voice of the charmer "in another place." Noble Lords themselves filled the benches on the floor of the House, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge occupying their usual seats on the cross-bench nearest the table, and there being likewise a sprinkling of spiritual peers present in their ecclesiastical robes to give the sanction of the Church (they certainly said not a word for Peace) to the calling out of the Reserves.

The Earl of Beaconsfield (debonair as though Lord Derby as well as Lord Carnarvon had not deserted him for unofficial places below the gangway) was evidently ready; and the crowded House was plainly anxious to hear the noble Earl's Ministerial statement. Why tarried his Lordship? Seemingly because Earl Granville, titular Leader of the Opposition, had not arrived. Scarcely had Earl Granville hastened to his seat, however, than Lord Beaconsfield rose, approached the table, and in his most composed and quiet manner, yet in distinctly audible tones, began his speech by moving a humble address of thanks to her Majesty for the Royal Message, which, it will be remembered, called out the Reserves to meet the alleged "great emergency" in the East. The Premier's oration was one of his happiest efforts. Dry as to matter though much of his retrospect of the negotiations between England and Russia might undoubtedly be considered, the summary was presented with such consummate elocutionary art and grace, and was so skilfully interspersed with pungent digs into the ribs of Russia, which gained much force from the animation and point of the noble Earl, that few of his auditors could have been wearied by the diplomatic narrative. The object of this retrospect was clear. It was to show that throughout the negotiations the English Government had striven to maintain the policy the keynote of which was struck by Lord Derby's despatch of May 1, 1877. This policy was, broadly stated, to keep as close as might be to the lines laid down by the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers of Europe (including Russia) in the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and the Declaration added to that Treaty in the London Conference in 1871. These Treaties had been disregarded by Russia in making war upon Turkey. They had been practically destroyed by the San Stefano Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey. And, as Russia had returned so vague a reply to Lord Derby's stipulation that all the conditions of the San Stefano Treaty should be open to discussion before England could agree to send a representative to the proposed Congress at Berlin, the Government were driven to relinquish the idea of the Congress meeting. Then, in view of the fact that "in the East of Europe at this moment some securities" of the Empire "are perilled," it was resolved to advise the Queen to call out the Reserves, his Lordship emphasising and dwelling for some time on the fact that this was simply the first resource in any emergency under our present military system. Raising his voice to its fullest compass, and uplifting his arms to add impressiveness to his concluding words, the noble Earl brought his well-sustained speech to an ultra-dramatic close by a piece of vigorous declamation which might have been inspired by the patriotic strains of "Rule Britannia!" With an undemonstrative and even gentle manner, which offered the strongest possible contrast to the peroration of the Prime Minister, Earl Granville placidly stated that he had no intention to oppose the motion, though his opening remarks tended to show that he doubted the advisability of calling out the Reserves; and the tenor of his whole speech was that the Eastern Difficulty might have been settled without a Russo-Turkish War had England but acted in hearty concert with the other Powers, and that the difficulty might even now be amicably arranged if England would but make an earnest endeavour to restore the European concert. Of all the speeches in the debate the most important utterance, perhaps, was that of Lord Derby, who made a clean breast of it, and declared that there had long been differences in the Cabinet between himself and his late colleagues. The late Foreign Secretary, moreover, made the grave avowal that the resolution come to by the Cabinet to call out the Reserves was "not the sole nor, indeed, the principal reason for the differences that unfortunately arose between my colleagues and myself. What the other reasons are I cannot divulge until the propositions of the Government from which I dissented are made known." The direction in which these intended "propositions of the Government" (now abandoned, may be) might have pointed, however, was to be inferred, perhaps, from Lord Derby's very earnest and emphatic protest against the Government taking any step which might plunge England into a war—without an ally—for purposes which could be obtained by peaceful means. As the Apostle of Common-sense, the noble Earl delivered these home-truths with a candour and directness which may have inferentially revealed the warlike spirit of the Cabinet better than did the deliverances of the Ministers who had peace on their lips on Monday night. The Lord Chancellor and the Marquis of Salisbury subsequently spoke; and Lord Derby's successor strongly deprecated the unreserved language in which the noble Earl had made public the proceedings of Cabinet Councils in his speech. On the other hand, the Eastern Policy of the Government found unsparing critics in Lord Selborne, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Kimberley, each of whom spoke earnestly against any measures calculated to cause England to drift into war. Still, Government had the support of Lord Houghton; and towards one o'clock the Address was agreed to without division.

The Commons' debate lasted two nights, but was quite eclipsed by the one night's speaking in that which is to some hon. members not only "another," but also a "better place." Mr. Bright's contribution was a series of very numerous signed petitions praying for the preservation of Peace, and more than ordinary attention was drawn to them by the fact

that the silvery voice of the right hon. gentleman gave due effect to the words of the petitions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer with bland persuasiveness asked the House to agree to the Address in reply to the Queen's Message. The drift of Sir Stafford Northcote's guardedly pacific speech was that calling out the Reserves was essentially a peaceful step; and the plausible argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would seem to imply that when every garrison and city in England is thronged with soldiers, every ploughshare a sword, every arsenal full of shot, shell, and cannon, and a British Fleet on every sea, then shall we be nearest the "piping times of Peace." For all the honeyed words that dropped from Sir Stafford's lips, Mr. Gladstone was not to be restrained from submitting the Marquis of Salisbury's initial despatch as Foreign Secretary to a rigorous criticism. Nor was Sir Wilfrid Lawson to be kept from moving, in his "spirit of gay wisdom," an amendment declaring that no emergency existed necessitating calling out the Reserve Forces. But ever and anon one Minister after another strayed from the Lower House to the steps of the Throne, irresistibly drawn thither by a greater attraction; and the debate in the Commons was left to languish into dulness until Mr. Hardy infused some life into it about midnight. On Tuesday Mr. E. Jenkins took up the theme, and was succeeded by, among others, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Courtney. The Marquis of Hartington vainly recommended Sir W. Lawson to withdraw his amendment. Sir Stafford Northcote reiterated his seesaw views, and even hoped the Congress might yet take place—an eventuality to which some degree of probability may have been given by the circulation that same evening in the House of a special late edition of the *Times* containing a report of Prince Gortschakoff's friendly answer to the Marquis of Salisbury's sweeping condemnation of the San Stefano Treaty. Be that as it may, the bulk of Liberal members, following the Marquis of Hartington's example, did not divide on the amendment, which having been negatived by 310 to 64 votes, the Address was agreed to.

The House of Lords on Tuesday read the Factories and Workshops Bill the second time, and advanced the Education (Scotland) Bill and Bishopsrics Bill a stage.

There was very little business of general interest disposed of by their Lordships on Thursday. A bill was brought in by Lord Henniker which would compel railway companies to furnish returns to the Board of Trade with reference to the continuous brakes in the same way as under the Act of 1873 they were required to send in returns as to interlocking points and the working of the block system.

The Commons have had yet another long night's sitting over the bill for closing public-houses in Ireland on Sunday, Hibernian members who object to the measure being dashed from the lips of their countrymen on the Sabbath having availed themselves on their part of every form offered by the House to prevent the obnoxious measure of restriction from passing. The Home Secretary, the grateful incense of a recent civic banquet still clinging to him apparently, was quite jerkily haughty yesterday week in declining to undertake the task of reforming the flagrantly inadequate system of local government in vogue in London. Mr. Lowe, however, warmly supported Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth's motion to that effect, but was airily answered by Lord John Manners, and the motion was negatived by 116 to 73 votes. Thereafter, Mr. Gladstone could not get the Chancellor of the Exchequer to answer in the manner he wished a question as to the Congress. Monday and Tuesday, as we have already said, were occupied by the debate on the Queen's Message; and Wednesday afternoon was devoted to a discussion of Mr. Macdonald's bill for rendering employers liable to give compensation to workmen injured in their employment. Mr. Bulwer talked out the latter bill; but its promoters had the satisfaction to hear from the Attorney-General that he would introduce a Government measure on the subject.

In reply to Mr. Cartwright on Thursday the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government had been for some time using their best endeavours to put a stop to the atrocities in Thessaly, and at its representation the Porte had agreed to withdraw the irregular troops; but he was sorry to say that the disturbances were still going on. Mr. Cross, in reply to Dr. Kenealy, said that he had not called for the report of Dr. Winslow on the sanity of the Rev. Mr. Dodwell, and until he was informed of his sanity by the proper authority that gentleman must be detained under his sentence. In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Smith said he had received no information as to the landing of warlike stores from British ships on the Island of Tenedos. Replying to a question from Mr. Cowen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had no official information with respect to the extent of the Russian occupation of Roumania and the almost forcible seizure of the railways, as rumoured, in that country. The right hon. gentleman, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Dillwyn, expressed a hope that the financial measures of the Government would be so advanced as would enable the Government to adjourn for the Easter holidays on Tuesday night. Mr. Macdonald complained of the course taken on the previous evening in "talking out" the Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill, and asked the Government to name a day for taking a decision on the question. Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Gladstone having joined in this complaint, the Attorney-General pledged himself to bring in a bill on the subject this Session. After a desultory discussion in reference to the practice of "Obstruction," in which recriminatory charges were freely interchanged amongst certain Irish members and others, the House at length went into Committee of Ways and Means. A long discussion then ensued as to the merits of the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Childers leading off by a speech of considerable length, in which he complained that the incidence of the increased taxation fell too heavily on one particular class—namely, those who paid the income tax—their share of the newly-imposed burden being something like seven eighths of the whole. The resolutions of the Government imposing the increased taxes were, however, ultimately agreed to.

At the monthly meeting of the Barnsley Corporation on Tuesday Mr. Benjamin Marshall, solicitor, was elected Mayor, in the place of Mr. Joseph S. Parkinson, who died last week. Mr. Marshall is a Liberal, as was also his predecessor.

Spectators of the University boat-race, and readers of the accounts of it, may avail themselves of Letts's "Map of the Thames from Wandsworth to Mortlake," copied from the new Ordnance Survey, on the large scale of six inches to the mile. The "Crown" series of coloured maps, one inch to the mile, also published by Mr. T. Letts, is excellent for the neighbourhood of London. One of these maps, about eighteen inches square, takes in all the districts of Surrey from Walton to Sydenham, including also Greenwich to the east; another presents an equal portion of Middlesex, north of London, whilst a third map gives us a piece of West Kent, in the direction of Sevenoaks, and of Gravesend down the river.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Beaconsfield, in the brilliant and powerful speech in which he moved the thanks of the House of Peers to her Majesty for her gracious Message relative to the Reserves, incidentally observed of a potential member of the peace-at-any-price party that of such an individual, did he exist, "*Naviget Anticyram*,"—"only," added the Premier, "I trust, for Heaven's sake, that his lunacy would not imperil the British Empire." The art of Parliamentary reporting is not that which it was once: and Lord Beaconsfield's lively sally was variously rendered by the gentlemen in the gallery. The *Daily Telegraph* wrote "*naviget Anticyram*," which is the "c'rect card" of the ancient proverb, according to the too easily accessible Lemprière. Burton quotes the proverb "*naviget Anticyras*," there being at least two cities of that name habitually resorted to by mad folks. The *Times*, on the other hand, printed "*naviget ad Anticyram*," while the *Daily News*, presumably puzzled by the allusion, left out the allusion to Anticyra altogether.

You will find out in Lemprière, as aforesaid, how both these cities in old Greece were famous for the hellebore which they produced. This plant, it was supposed, possessed great medicinal powers in the cure of insanity: hence the proverb. I have ever been of opinion that all procurable copies of "Lemprière's Classical Dictionary" should be gathered together by authority of Act of Parliament and publicly burned in the presence of the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., the Head Master of Eton, and the Editor of the *Saturday Review*, in the courtyard of University College, Gower-street, and that all booksellers should be prohibited from republishing the obnoxious work under pain of being made to translate and transcribe the whole of the blue books on the Eastern Question in "cursive Greek."

Why? you may ask me. I shall be reminded that John Keats (who was no great classic) was indebted to Lemprière for that wealth of classical allusions with which his poems abound. But I would deliver up Lemprière to the flames nevertheless; first, because I contend that familiarity with antiquity is best obtained when the text is accompanied by pictures (as in the classical and antiquarian dictionaries of Dr. William Smith and Mr. Anthony Rich), and next because the disappearance of Lemprière might eventually lead Messrs. Cassell, Pether, and Galpin, or some equally enterprising bibliopoles, to republish the text and reproduce in wood engraving the multitudinous illustrations of the most wonderful treasury of classical lore in the world, Montfaucon's "*Antiquité Expliquée*."

Meanwhile you will take no harm by turning to the quaintly amusing disquisition on madness, Anticyra, and the virtues of black hellebore in the "*Anatomy of Melancholy*" of the beloved Burton. He tells us how, when "proud Monecrates" wrote an insolent letter to Philip of Macedon, the King sent him no other answer back than "Go to Anticyra." Was not this the remote ancestor of our sarcasm, "Go to Bath." "Go to Thermopylae" was, it appears, a convertible term for "Go to Anticyra"—or Bath—the neighbourhood of the famous Pass being famed for its hot springs.

I note in the evidence against the wonderful Mosaic-Arab enchantress who has been having an interview with Baron Huddleston and twelve honest men at the Old Bailey, this week, that when she was asked by her too-confiding customer why she did not try her "enamelling" process upon herself, she replied that the process lost its efficacy after the enamelled one had passed the age of sixty, adding, "Look at me, my dear. How old do you suppose I am? I am eighty-five." Her real age, in the Criminal Calendar, is set down at fifty-eight. The enchantress was, nevertheless, following (perhaps unconsciously) a notable precedent in telling her fib. Serafina, Countess Cagliostro, the wife of the gentleman qualified by Mr. Carlyle as "the quack of quacks—the most perfect scoundrel that in these latter ages has marked the world's history," visited England in 1787, and took lodgings in Sloane-street, Knightsbridge. The Count advertised in the newspapers his "Egyptian pills" at thirty shillings the drachm; while the Countess did a very thriving business among the female nobility and gentry by selling the "wine of Egypt," "producing restoration of vigour, youth, and beauty to the most wrinkled and the most worn-out." This elixir was very costly, and the Countess adduced herself as a living evidence of its efficacy. She averred that she was ninety years of age, and that she had a grandson who was a retired Admiral in the Dutch service. In reality she was a young and blooming woman of six-and-twenty.

A guinea a bottle seems to have been charged for one of the enchantress's "washes." I will undertake to make anybody "beautiful," not for "ever," but for a long playgoing or dancing evening, at a cost not exceeding one halfpenny. Here is the recipe:—Take a lump of common whiting. Put it in a pie-dish. Pour boiling water on the whiting. Let the moisture thoroughly evaporate, and then give the whiting another *douche* of boiling water. Repeat the operation three or four times. Never mind the trouble. The old alchemists used to wash their ingredients forty or fifty times before using them. When you find your whiting reduced to a wellnigh impalpable powder of a dazzling hue, use it as though it were *poudre de riz*, with the comfortable consciousness that it is perfectly harmless. The horrible preparations of "bismuth," "ceruse," and other forms of white lead are only paralysis, heart disease, and death in disguise.

Mem: Pantomimic clowns maintain that they must perforce "enamel" their faces with white-lead because their vocation demands so much violent muscular exertion that no chalk or farinaceous preparation will remain on their skin for any length of time. But, aware of the pernicious effects of plastering with "bismuth" or "ceruse," they take care, before putting the stuff on, to anoint their skin thoroughly with some unguent, so as to close the pores and prevent the poison from entering the system. Dandy clowns may use cold cream. The clowns of the past (I have seen the admirable Flexmore "make up" fifty times) were content with an ordinary tallow candle, the adipose matter of which he maintained "held" better than cold cream. I know well enough that the "enamelling" washes of the present day are sold in a liquid state; but there is lead in them all, Mesdames and Mesdemoiselles; and the final cause of lead, taken internally, is to lie in a leaden or a wooden coffin.

Talking of enamel and enamellers, I am reminded of a characteristic story I recently read in an old magazine touching that famous proficient in the legitimate art of enamelling in the last century, Christian Friedrich Zincke, who came to England in the reign of Queen Anne, and died at South Lambeth early in the reign of George III. Zincke had a fine collection of articles of *virtù*, of which he was passionately and jealously fond, never permitting his "curios" to be touched or dusted by any hands but his own. His studio was, in par-

ticular, full of *bric-à-brac*; and whenever the study chimney required cleaning the artist insisted on being present during the operation, lest any harm should come to his beloved nick-nacks. On one occasion the sable remover of soot was a very young "chummy" indeed—a boy of not more than ten years of age; but Zincke observed that he seemed to take eager and gratified interest in the pictures, and china, and bronzes scattered about. The good-natured artist, who was not devoid of a little vanity, took from a drawer a tray full of his own beautiful enamels and showed them to the sweep. The boy stared at them with delighted amazement. "Who did these?" he asked. "I did," quickly replied Zincke. "Well," continued young chummy, when his sigh of surprise had subsided, "I always thought my business a precious hard one; but the Lord have mercy upon you!"

In the matter of the costume of Louis XI., Mr. Irving might like to know that I picked up lately a little old book in a limp parchment cover, printed at Frankfurt in 1620, and entitled "Effigies Regum Francorum." All the Kings of France, from Pharamond to Louis XIII., are therein depicted. There is a capital portrait of Louis the Eleventh, looking, facially, curiously like Mr. Henry Irving. The King's hat is a "shocking bad one;" but the leaden image of the patron saint is worn like a cockade on the left side, and the inner circumference of the brim is bounded by a Royal diadem. The Latin text accompanying the effigy is curious, winding up with the somewhat incongruous remark that Louis Onze "put to death the Count de St. Pol and the Duc de Nemours, and was the first to establish a system of *equi celeres per Franciam quos Postas vulgo vocamus*." The wicked King so admirably personified by Mr. Irving was thus after all a benefactor to humanity. He introduced, or rather revived, the old Roman institution of post-horses in his dominions.

Some of my correspondents seem to think that I have grafted a mistake upon Mr. Whitaker's mistake in the *Times* in imputing a blunder in chronology to Pope Leo XIII. *apropos* of St. Ninian and the Venerable Bede; it having been demonstrated that in the Papal brief it was recited that the Venerable Bede had testified to St. Ninian's having been, centuries before, instructed in the faith of Rome. I may, however, modestly take credit for having pointed out that there were two Bedes or Bedans—the Father of Church History and the monk of Lindisfarne, whom Alban Butler warns us is not to be confounded with the much later V. B. Nobody, so far as I can make out, appears to have been aware of that little circumstance.

G. A. S.

"FINISHING TOUCHES."

Mr. Alfred E. Emslie has produced an amusing picture, in which he sets forth the imitative nature of the negro. The artist's profile has a touch of the Caucasian in it; and it is this element in his nature which has no doubt prompted him to become a painter; but in the determined action of his extended leg, throwing the whole of his left side into a straight line, forming the hypotenuse of the right-angled triangle into which, by the aid of his dressing-gown, the rest of the figure falls, is seen the extravagance of the negro. The lady-like repose of his sitter—who is likely to be his wife and the mother of the ebony little cherub who clammers up so gleefully behind the artist's chair—was probably learned from her white mistress, before the great war in America set the slaves free. We see how apt a pupil she is; and, although she cannot change her skin or alter her features, there is a kindly intelligence beaming in her face and a quiet gentleness in her whole air and aspect, that one feels to be ladylike. The original picture, which we noticed at the time of its exhibition in the Dudley Gallery, where it occupied the line, is full of sparkling colour.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The calling out of the Army and Militia Reserves, by the Royal Proclamation of last week, is the crowning act of a series of measures recently taken by our military and naval administrative departments to provide forces ready for immediate action, if unhappily this country should be involved in war by the unsatisfactory turn of the Eastern Question. Recruiting for some regiments of the Line, for the Royal Artillery, the Royal Marines, and other branches of the service, is carried on with great activity at many different local centres. The afternoon parade of recruits at Westminster is the subject of one of our Illustrations; but similar exhibitions of the condition of novices in soldiership may be witnessed at other places in London and in the country. There is much just now going on at Aldershot, where on Monday last the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by the Duke of Teck and General Lysons, inspected the aggregate of the newly-organised regimental transport service, with its thousands of horses lately purchased, and its waggons built within a few weeks past, all turned out in marching order. The extensive sheds and stables erected for its use were also visited by the Commander-in-Chief. A large number of officers and soldiers have been drawn from various regiments, or rather have volunteered, to join in forming this new transport corps. The men on the Army and Militia Reserve lists have been ordered to present themselves at the various military centres on, or as soon as possible before, the 19th inst. All necessary arrangements have been made at London, Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and elsewhere, for transferring the men on arrival to the regiments to which they will be respectively assigned. Instructions have also been given to the staff officers of the pensioners in Scotland to issue notices to the men of the Army Reserve to join their respective brigades. It is understood that there are in Scotland upwards of 3000 men belonging to the Reserve. Orders have been issued for the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, the 93rd Highlanders, and the first battalion Rifle Brigade, to be in readiness to proceed to English stations, in order to facilitate the arrangements for the preparation of an Army Corps. The First Army Corps, to be available for an expeditionary force, is already complete, and capable of being embarked within forty-eight hours. The Second Army Corps, which consists of more than 36,000 men, is composed as follows:—Infantry, 23,037 men, 966 horses, 294 carriages; cavalry, 3480 men, 3306 horses, 41 carriages; artillery, 4006 men, 3640 horses, 405 carriages, 90 guns; Engineers, 1258 men, 577 horses, 76 carriages; military police, 300 men and 260 horses; medical department, 3185 men, 1057 horses, 418 carriages; veterinary department, 46 men and 8 horses; chaplains, 6 men and 3 horses; commissariat, 369 men, 390 horses, 99 carriages; bakers and butchers, 541 men, 378 horses, 77 carriages—total, 36,228 men, 10,585 horses, 1410 carriages, and 90 guns.

The electric light is in use at the Lizard Signal Station. The Plymouth correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that it is exceedingly brilliant, lighting up the surrounding land, rocks, and the sea for some miles, so that vessels are plainly visible.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The second and third performances of the new season—the opening of which was recorded by us last week—consisted of "Faust" on Thursday week and "Fra Diavolo" on the following Saturday. On the former occasion the cast was chiefly as heretofore, including Mdle. Smeroschi as Margherita, Mdle. Ghiotti as Siebel, Signor Gayarré as Faust, Signor Baggiolo as Mefistofele, Signor Cotogni as Valentino, &c. The opera was substituted for "La Sonnambula," in which Mdle. Sarda was to have made her début—an event that was deferred to this week, as was the reappearance of Mdle. Thalberg as Zerlina in "Fra Diavolo," announced for Saturday, when the opera was given, and Mdle. Smeroschi was again a very efficient substitute—the absent singers in each instance having been disabled by the effects of the weather. The lady just named sang with much effect on both occasions, and manifested improved powers as a singer and as an actress. M. Capoul reappeared on Saturday, and repeated his meritorious performance as Fra Diavolo, having sung with special effect in the serenade (which was encored), and the important scene, at the beginning of the last act, descriptive of the charms of brigand life. Mdle. Ghiotti was a satisfactory Lady Koburg, and Signor Ciampi gave the same farcical representation of Lord Koburg as heretofore. Signor Caracciolo successfully replaced Signor Tagliafico (now stage manager) as the bandit Beppo; the companion ruffian, Giacomo, having again been cleverly impersonated by Signor Capponi. Signor Vianesi conducted on the Thursday and Signor Bevuani on Saturday.

For this week four performances were announced. On Monday "Faust" was again given, with the same cast as before, "Fra Diavolo" having been repeated on Tuesday, also as before, with a further postponement of the appearance of Mdle. Thalberg, in consequence of her continued indisposition.

For Thursday "La Sonnambula" was announced, with the début of Mdle. Sarda as Amina; and for to-night (Saturday) "Don Giovanni," with the first appearance, as Donna Anna, of Mdle. De Riti.

THE BACH CHOIR.

A new season of this institution was opened at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening by the first of a series of three concerts—the earlier portion of the programme having been devoted to the three first parts of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio." This sublime work consists of six divisions, each having been intended for performance on different days, beginning with Christmas Day. Of the sublimity of the music we have before spoken, in reference to its previous performance. Again the grandeur of the vocal writing (choral and solo) and of the introduced Lutheran chorales, and the varied interest of the elaborate orchestral details were apparent on Saturday, when the soloists were Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. Shakspeare, and Herr Henschel. The co-operation of Mr. Svendsen (flute), Mr. T. Harper (trumpet), and Herr Straus (violin) in some important obbligati accompaniments to vocal solos was a special feature in the performance.

The oratorio was followed by Schumann's "New-Year's Song," a work (of his later period) containing so much of beauty and power that it is somewhat extraordinary it should not have been heard here until Saturday, when it produced a genuine impression. The solo portions were rendered by the singers just named, with the exception of Mr. Shakspeare.

The late Dr. Wesley's fine eight-part anthem, "O Lord, thou art my God!" followed, and afforded good evidence of his excellence as a composer of church music. The solos in this were assigned to the vocalists already specified, with the addition of Messrs. Frost, Beckett, and Kempton; the important obligato organ part having been well played by Mr. T. Pettit. Mendelssohn's sublime setting of the 114th Psalm, "When Israel out of Egypt came," for eight-part chorus and orchestra, closed a most interesting concert.

The chorus-singing was generally good throughout the evening, and the names of the principal vocalists sufficiently indicate that the solos were well rendered.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt (by whom the Bach choir was formed and trained two years ago) conducted with earnest zeal, occasionally, however, taking the tempo somewhat too deliberately.

The second concert, to take place on April 29, will also be one of high interest, the programme including a Magnificat by Bach (for the first time in London); Purcell's six-part anthem, "O God, Thou hast cast us out;" three movements from the Missa Papae Marcelli of Palestrina, Brahms's "Schicksalslied" ("Song of Destiny"), and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music.

The second subscription concert of the new season of the performances of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, on Thursday week, included, among several features of great interest, the first hearing in England of the "Miserere," by Basily, which used formerly to be sung at St. Peter's, Rome, in the Holy week. The composer, who was born in 1766, and died in 1850, was for some years director of the music at St. Peter's, for which church he composed the "Miserere" that has acquired a great local reputation. The work is for a four-part choir, with incidental solos, which were well rendered at Mr. Leslie's concert by Miss De Fonblanque, Madame Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. J. Sauvage, and Mr. Theiler. The writing is smooth and agreeable throughout, very simple in its melodic phrases and its harmonious combinations, but not remarkable for power or grandeur; the most impressive portion being the concluding movement, to the words beginning "Tunc acceptabis." The "Miserere" was ably directed by Signor Rotoli, a former member of the choir of St. Peter's, Rome, Mr. Leslie having conducted other portions of the concert. Fine performances of Bach's motet for double choir, "I wrestle and pray," and of Mendelssohn's sublime forty-third Psalm, "Judge me, O God;" with madrigals, part-songs, and vocal solos, made up the remainder of the concert.

The performances at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert included the appearance, for the first time since 1871, of Madame Joachim, who sang, with fine quality of voice and style, her husband's scena for contralto (with orchestra), "Es ist mein Sohn," for Marfa, in Schiller's "Demetrius." The great violinist performed his elaborate and characteristic Hungarian concerto; his "Elegiac overture" (composed in memory of the poet Heinrich von Kleist) having opened the concert, which terminated with Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and also included the "Adagio" from Viotti's twenty-second violin concerto (played by Herr Joachim), and vocal solos by Gluck, Schubert, and Mendelssohn, sung by Madame Joachim. Mr. Manns conducted, as usual. Operettas are being given here under the direction of Mr. Richard Temple, of the Opéra-Comique Theatre. For Wednesday afternoon, "The Spectre Knight" and "Box and Cox" were announced.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of last week consisted of a fine performance of Haydn's "Creation," the soprano solos in the oratorio having been sung with much brightness of voice by Madame Blanche Cole, who was much

applauded in the air, "With verdure clad;" other special effects having been the excellent singing of Mr. E. Lloyd in "Now vanish" and "In native worth" (encored), and of Herr Henschel in "Rolling in foaming billows" and "Now heaven in fullest glory shone." The choruses were given, as usual, with great power. Sir M. Costa occupied his usual place as conductor, and Mr. Willing that of organist. Yesterday (Friday) evening the society gave their forty-sixth annual Lenten performance of "The Messiah." The forthcoming production of Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto" is looked forward to with much interest.

This week's Monday Popular Concert was the last but one of the season. The programme, although of the usual sterling interest, presented no absolute novelty. Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, Herr Barth reappeared as pianist, and Mr. B. McGuckin replaced Mr. Sims Reeves, who was disabled by a cold.

An extra performance was given by the Monday Popular Concert party at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when Beethoven's posthumous quartets in A minor (op. 130) and in B flat (op. 131) were given by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. Mdle. Mehlig played the sonata in D minor (op. 31, No. 2), and lieder by the same composer were contributed by Madame Joachim.

The last Ballad Concert of the season took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when a programme of the usual varied and popular interest was provided; but, no ticket for this concert having reached us, we are unable to speak in detail of the performance.

Miss Bessie Richards, an exponent of classical music, gave her concert on Tuesday at St. James's Hall, when Mr. Zerbin, Herr Ludwig, Praag, and Daubert were the instrumentalists, and Miss Richards herself presided at the pianoforte. A well-arranged programme was provided.

A demonstration in aid of the building fund of the Tonic Sal-Fa College took place on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall. The chair was taken by Mr. John Curwen, president of the college, and the proceedings included effective performances by a choir numbering about 700 voices. It is desired to extend the operations of the institution by the erection of suitable buildings; and, with a view of providing these, a plot of land near the Forest-gate station of the Great Eastern Railway has been purchased. A sum of £4000 is required to enable the council to begin at once, and efforts are being made in all parts of the kingdom to raise this, the president, Mr. J. Curwen, having offered one fourth of the amount, if the remainder can be raised by next November. At least one hundred festivals, averaging 2000 singers each, were held during the year in various parts of the country, and 220,000 books published in the Tonic Sol-Fa notation. Subscriptions amounting to £154 were announced.

The third of Mr. J. S. Shedlock's interesting "Classical Musical Evenings" took place on Wednesday, at the Victoria Hall, Bayswater. The first part of the programme consisted entirely of a selection of instrumental and vocal pieces by Beethoven, each portion of the concert having included the skilful pianoforte-playing of Mr. Shedlock.

At a matinée held on Wednesday at 1, Bedford-square, the accomplished young pianist Mr. George Magrath produced a great impression by his brilliant execution of Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata in three movements, in Chopin's ballade (op. 52) in F minor, and in Bach's organ prelude and fugue, arranged for the piano by Liszt. Miss Belval and Mr. d'Arcy Ferris were the vocalists.

Herr Boscovitz gave his third pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall on Thursday, being assisted by Madame de Valence, who sang Handel's "If I give thee honour due" and other pieces.

That sterling pianist Mdle. Anna Mehlig gave an interesting pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Thursday, with the co-operation of Senor Sarasate, the eminent violinist.

The last but one of MM. Ludwig and Daubert's agreeable chamber concerts—given at the Royal Academy of Music—took place on Thursday evening, when an excellent selection was provided.

A grand evening concert is to be given at St. James's Hall next Tuesday evening in aid of the Eurydice Relief Fund. A band and chorus, and some eminent vocalists are announced. Mr. J. F. Barnett will conduct the performance of his cantata, "The Ancient Mariner," and his sister, the accomplished pianist, Miss Emma Barnett, will contribute to the programme. Performances, with a similar benevolent purpose, will be given on Monday afternoon at the Steinway Hall, by Mr. Marland Clarke and his drawing-room quintet party.

The annual Passion service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, when Bach's sublime "Passions-Musik" will be performed, with orchestra and chorus, under the direction of Dr. Stainer, the organist.

That meritorious concert and oratorio singer, Madame Clara Suter, has announced an evening concert, to take place at the Athenæum, Camden-road, next Tuesday, when she will be assisted by several well-known performers in the execution of an attractive programme.

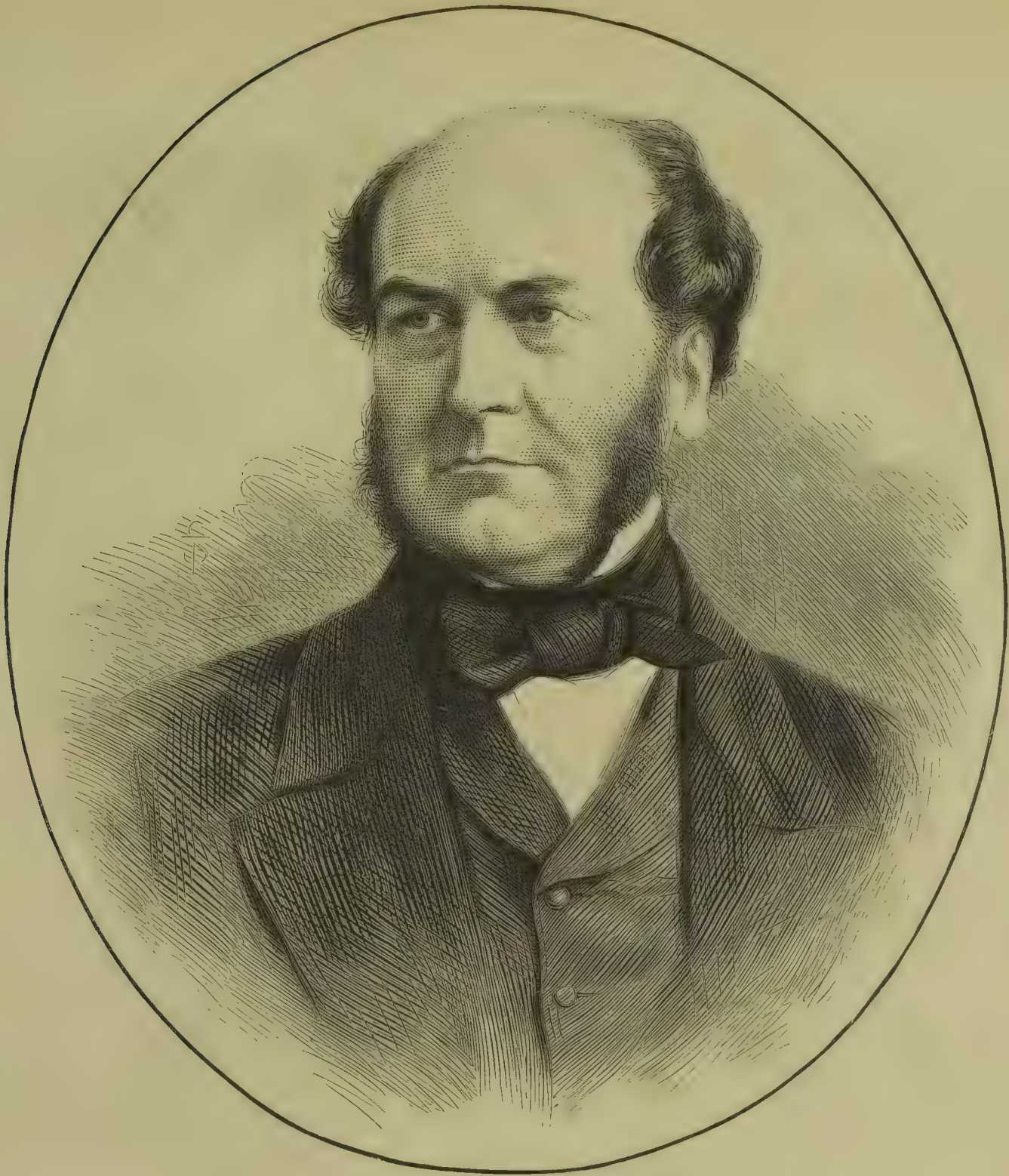
A sacred concert will be given at the Crystal Palace on Good Friday afternoon; and in the evening "The Messiah" will be performed at the Royal Albert Hall.

Lord Northbrook, the late Governor-General of India, gave evidence on the 4th inst. before the House of Commons Select Committee on East Indian Public Works. His Lordship said that the basis of the policy of his Government was to take care that on the one side there should be a steady development of certain public works, and that on the other the charge on the taxpayer should not be increased. This policy was carried out so successfully that all extraordinary public works constructed were paid for out of the ordinary rates. His Government thought that, although fresh railways and irrigation works in India were very desirable, it would not be right to carry them out at such a rate as would necessitate a fresh tax.

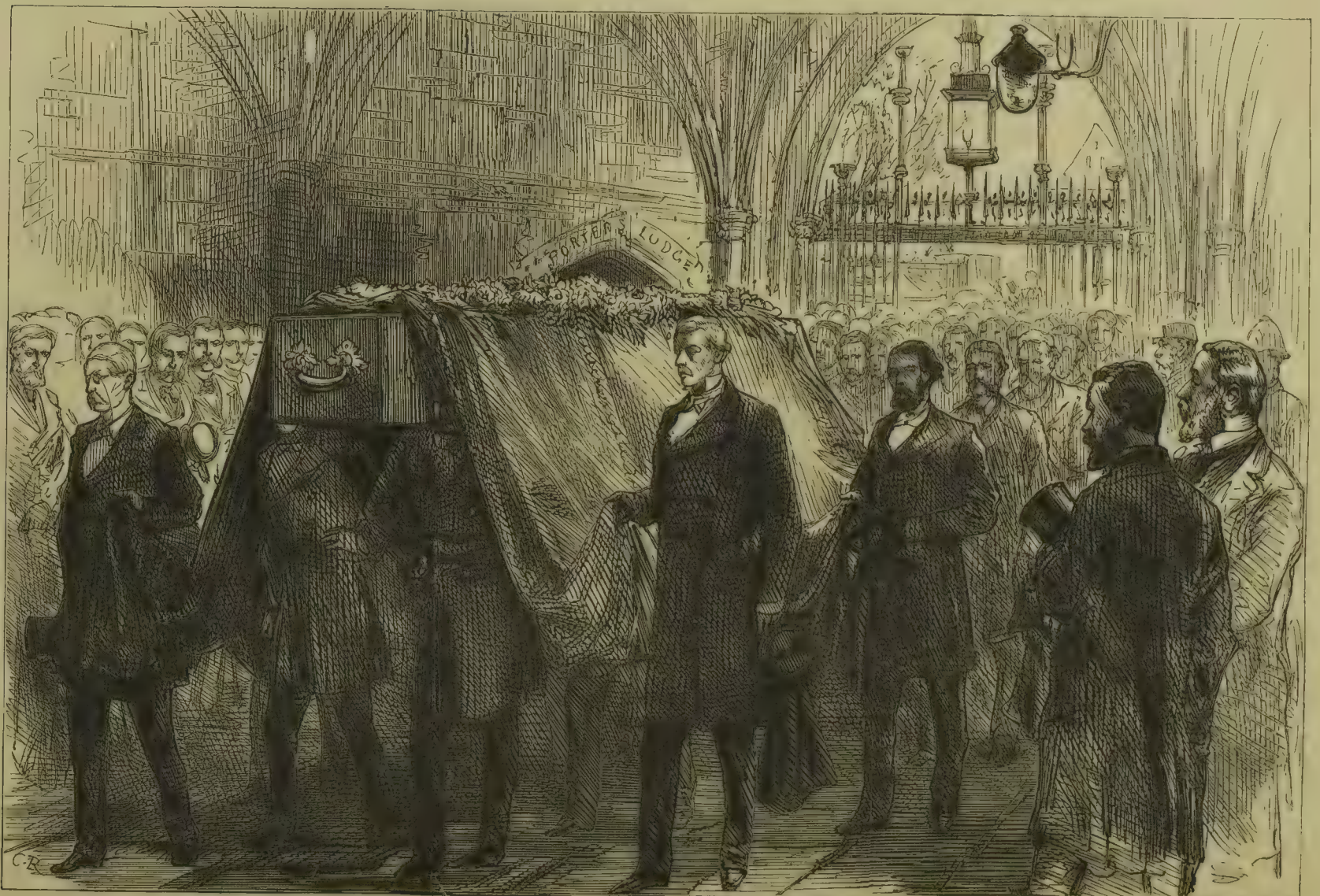
Captain Pitman, R.N., has given evidence before the Select Committee on the Merchant Seamen Bill, his testimony relating chiefly to the past and present state of crimping on the Thames. Speaking of London crimps and their procedure, he said that, with regard to homeward-bound vessels, it is the object of the crimp to get on board the ship and at the men as soon as possible. In order to do so crimps have been in the habit of going out in boats at Gravesend, and even at the mouth of the river. So far as London is concerned, all this is very much changed through the exertions of the force under his command. The crimps now confine themselves to the dock gates, and there pounce upon the seamen. Notwithstanding all efforts, however, crimps do sometimes get on board the ships, and, giving the men silver or drink, induce them to go to their boarding-houses. When the man consents the crimp walks off with his clothes, and the sailor is from that moment lost.



PREPARING FOR WAR: THREE O'CLOCK PARADE OF RECRUITS AT WESTMINSTER.



THE LATE SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.



FUNERAL OF SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY: ENTERING THE CLOISTERS.

THE LATE SIR GILBERT SCOTT.

The death of Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., one of the most eminent of British architects, was mentioned last week. He was the son of a country clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Gawcott, Buckinghamshire, author of a Commentary on the Bible. George Gilbert Scott was born in 1811. He early showed a taste for church architecture, and was brought up to that profession. In 1841, during a brief partnership with Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Scott designed the Martyr's Memorial at Oxford, and soon afterwards the new church at Camberwell. In 1842 the church of St. Nicholas at Hamburg was destroyed by fire; the architects of Europe were invited to compete for the privilege of rebuilding the edifice, and Mr. Scott's design was accepted. This work has not long been completed, the spire being 478 ft. high, the highest in the world until those of Cologne Cathedral are completed. The honour thus won gave Mr. Scott a wide reputation. In 1848 he was requested to furnish a design for the Cathedral Church at St. John's, Newfoundland; he did so, but the building is still unfinished. In 1855, he was selected to erect the proposed Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg. He afterwards superintended the restoration of the parish church of Doncaster. Meantime he had been appointed official architect to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and had written his "Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches." It would take some time to enumerate the works he has accomplished in that department. He restored the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, Salisbury, Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Rochester, and Oxford. He rearranged the choir, including new screen and pavement and pulpit, at Durham Cathedral, and was engaged with Mr. Slater in the reconstruction of the central tower and spire at Chichester. He designed the new Abbey Gatehouse and the buildings on the north side of Westminster Abbey, besides many desirable improvements in the venerable edifice itself, and in the Chapter-House. In addition to restoring old churches and erecting new ones in all parts of the country, he carried out many secular works, such as Kelham Hall in Nottinghamshire, Lee Priory in Kent, the Townhall at Preston, Walton House in Warwickshire, the Infirmary at Leeds, Hafodunos House in North Wales, the Midland Railway terminus at St. Pancras, and the National Memorial to Prince Albert. He was the architect of the new Foreign Office and the new Home and Colonial Offices, and, in conjunction with Sir Digby Wyatt, designed the new India Office. He also restored Exeter, Merton, and New College, at Oxford, made many alterations in St. John's College at Cambridge, and entirely rebuilt the University buildings at Glasgow. Though his time was more than sufficiently occupied, he occasionally found leisure to write upon the art to which his life was devoted. In 1850 he published some "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture," in 1862 his "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," and in 1864 his "Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments." The Architectural Museum, too, owes much of its prosperity to the interest he took in it. He was elected R.A. in 1860. It was at the wish of the Queen that he got the appointment of architect to the National Memorial to the Prince Consort; and he received the honour of knighthood. Towards the close of his life he was engaged in erecting the new Cathedral at Edinburgh; in re-roofing and re-arranging the Chapel of New College, Oxford; and in carrying out the restoration of the Cathedral at St. Albans.

The funeral of Sir Gilbert Scott took place on Saturday, in the nave of Westminster Abbey. There was a procession of mourning-coaches to follow the open funeral car from his house at West Brompton, through Cornhill-road, Queen's-gate, Knightsbridge-road, Wilton-crescent, and Grosvenor-place. Her Majesty's private carriage was sent with it. At the Abbey, where a large congregation had assembled, the coffin was borne from Dean's-yard through the west cloister door, and up the nave to the choir, where it was laid upon trestles immediately under the lantern. The pall-bearers were Mr. A. B. Mitford, who represented the First Commissioner of Works; Lord John Manners, Mr. Richard Redgrave, R.A., who represented the President of the Royal Academy; the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. F. Overy, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Beresford Hope, President of the Architectural Museum. Among those who followed the coffin, two and two in procession, and afterwards filled the choir, were the Duke of Westminster, Lord Crewe, Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. Cowper Temple, Mr. Ayrton, the Hon. C. L. Wood, President of the English Church Union, the Deans of Rochester, Chichester, and Canterbury. The various institutions and societies with which Sir Gilbert Scott was connected were also numerously represented in the Abbey. The funeral service was read by Dean Stanley, assisted by the Canons and Minor Canons. The Dean preached a funeral sermon there on Sunday, referring to the death of Sir Gilbert Scott and the character of Gothic sacred architecture.

The Portrait engraved is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

The Earl of Chichester having expressed a desire to retire from the chairmanship of the Sussex Sessions, at Lewes, and there being some difficulty in appointing a successor, Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., has accepted the post of assistant chairman.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A multitude of race-meetings were held last week in all parts of the country; but, as is generally the case under these circumstances, the sport was not of a very grand description. The colt by Wild Oats—Faith won a couple of events at Windsor, and then, journeying on to Croydon, gave 10 lb. and a clever beating to Delicious, whom Nightingall had tried so highly that his defeat was deemed almost an impossibility. The Royal Artillery had a very pleasant day at Sandown Park last Saturday, in the presence of a fashionable assemblage. Mr. H. S. Dalbiac won three races on his own horses, and was second in a fourth.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark gave great éclat to the first day at Northampton, which is the first country meeting that has ever been honoured by the presence of her Royal Highness. Unfortunately, the weather was bitterly cold, and the racing was scarcely so good as on some former occasions. Monk (7 st. 12 lb.), one of the most disappointing horses in training, was a very hot favourite for the Spencer Plate, and, of the other fourteen runners, the Buccaneer—Fancy colt (5 st. 13 lb.) came in for most support. The finish was one of the prettiest ever seen, two heads and a neck only dividing the leading four, of whom Greenback (6 st.) just got home from Katherine (6 st. 6 lb.), the Fancy colt, and Monk, who finished in the order named. Katherine, better known as the Emily filly, did some pretty good things last year; but, though she appeared to have the race in hand at the Stand, she just failed to stay home. The Althorp Park Stakes brought out a field of ten, including some very good-looking juveniles. Of these, Merry Heart, a Hungarian bred colt, by Carnival—Beatrice, was made a great favourite on the strength of his alleged superiority to the Curieuse colt, and Ragman, by Friponnier—The Sphinx, also gained many admirers by his grand appearance. Neither, however, had anything to do with the finish; for after Dunkeld, a son of Blair Athol, suddenly collapsed inside the distance, Devotee, one of the Lincoln dead-heaters, went to the front, but, tiring under her penalty, was caught and beaten by Leghorn. The last named is a sturdy little half-brother to Munden, by Cathedral—Ambush, and seems a rare stayer; so great credit is due to Sir George Chetwynd's Royal, who beat him at Liverpool. Hampton made his first appearance in Lord Ellesmere's colours in the Queen's Plate, and it is needless to remark that Sheldrake's attempt to make him gallop failed signally. On Wednesday the Faith colt, who is a grand advertisement for Wild Oats, scored another easy victory in the Auction Stakes; and, directly upon this race, a field of ten were saddled for the Northamptonshire Stakes. As Sheldrake (6 st. 10 lb.) was started by Mr. Jennings in preference to Queen of Cyprus, he soon became first favourite, but only had a slight call of Prince George (7 st. 13 lb.), Playfair (6 st. 3 lb.), and Quicksilver (6 st. 1 lb.). Sheldrake was well beaten as soon as they turned into the straight; and Prince George waited upon Playfair until reaching the stand, where he shot past him, and won as he liked; Il Gladiatore (7 st. 3 lb.) was a very poor third, and even that doubtful honour was only gained by several of the others pulling up. The meeting closed with the Whittlebury Cup, in which Ecossais tried the hopeless task of conceding 16 lb. to Lollypop.

The weather during the past few days has been very cold and inclement, and the practice of the rival University crews has been carried on under great disadvantages. Both have shown to considerable advantage against powerful scratch eights, and the Oxford men, to whom the rough water appears to make little difference, have rowed the full course in the unprecedented time of 19 min. 44 secs., a performance which at once made them very hot favourites, and, at the time of writing, odds of 3 to 1 are freely offered on them.

We append the latest names and weights of both crews:—

| OXFORD. | | st. lb. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. W. A. Ellison, University ... | ... | 10 13 |
| 2. D. J. Cowles, St. John's ... | ... | 11 4 |
| 3. H. B. Southwell, Pembroke ... | ... | 12 7½ |
| 4. W. H. Grenfell, Balliol ... | ... | 12 9½ |
| 5. H. Pelham, Magdalen ... | ... | 12 10½ |
| 6. G. F. Burgess, Keble ... | ... | 13 2 |
| 7. T. C. Edwards-Moss, Brasenose ... | ... | 12 2½ |
| H. D. Marriott, Brasenose (stroke) | ... | 12 3 |
| F. M. Beaumont, New College (cox.) | ... | 7 6 |
| CAMBRIDGE. | | st. lb. |
| 1. H. R. Jones, Jesus ... | ... | 10 10 |
| 2. J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalen ... | ... | 11 9 |
| 3. T. W. Barker, First Trinity ... | ... | 12 1 |
| 4. R. J. Spurrell, Trinity Hall ... | ... | 12 1½ |
| 5. L. G. Pike, Caius ... | ... | 12 8 |
| 6. C. Gurdon, Jesus ... | ... | 12 13½ |
| 7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus ... | ... | 12 6 |
| E. H. Prest, Jesus (stroke) | ... | 10 12 |
| G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.) | ... | 7 5 |

The race will be started at about ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning, and, as far as we can judge, Oxford will take full revenge for the broken oar which deprived her of a well-earned victory last year.

On Tuesday afternoon W. Messenger and H. Clasper sculled from Putney to Hammer-smith Bridge for £100. Odds of 2 to 1 were laid on the former, who led all the way, and won easily by four lengths.

Manchester was the scene of a billiard-match on Monday evening last for £100 a side, between S. W. Stanley and W. Fielding. The former conceded a start of 150 in 1000 on a championship table; but, though he made one fine break of 87, he was never really in it, and suffered defeat by 179 points.

We have received "The Country Pocket-Book and Register," issued from the office of the Country, 170, Strand. It is neatly got up, and will prove most useful to all sportsmen.

LAW AND POLICE.

REORGANISATION OF THE METROPOLITAN DETECTIVE FORCE.

A document, comprising a well-digested scheme for the reorganisation of the service hitherto known as the Detective Force, has been issued from the office of the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolis. Henceforth its designation is to be the "Department for Criminal Investigations." Dating from Monday, the entire detective establishment has been amalgamated in one body under certain administrative directors. The executive comprises one chief superintendent at the central office, Scotland-yard; and the high official in question, whose salary is to be at the rate of £450 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 yearly to £550, is Superintendent Williamson. A better appointment could not possibly be made. Under Mr. Williamson are three chief inspectors with emoluments rising from £300 to £350 a year; three first-class inspectors at from £200 to £250; and seventeen inspectors of the second class, receiving £150, rising to £180 per annum; while the office staff consists of five sergeants, forming three classes, at salaries ranging between £120 and £100 a year; and two first-class constables at the ordinary rate of remuneration. Chief-Inspector Harris is to have the immediate supervision of the clerical staff. The divisional strength of the investigation department will be made up of fourteen local inspectors for the metropolitan districts, with an additional inspector for the Thames; twenty-nine sergeants of the first class, thirty sergeants of the second, and one hundred of the third, the lowest rate of the sergeants' pay being £100 a year; and besides these there will be sixty divisional patrols and twenty special patrols, receiving a moderate extra allowance when on plain-clothes duty.

Mr. W. L. Donaldson, Deputy Coroner for East Middlesex, has been compelled to resign his duties owing to ill health.

Captain David Monro, head constable of the Isle of Man, has been appointed chief constable of the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, in the room of Mr. W. H. Stuart Johnston, appointed Inspector of Prisons in Scotland.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by the daughter of the Rev. Edmund May, Rector of All Cannings, near Devizes, against a Cambridge undergraduate named Rotton, was tried at Devizes on the 4th inst. before Sir James Stephen. From the evidence it appeared that the engagement had been entered into when the defendant was on a visit at the rectory with the plaintiff's brother, with whom he had become acquainted at Cambridge. It was stated that since the engagement Mr. Rotton's father had died, and that he had received £3000 as his fortune. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £1000 damages.

An action brought by a dressmaker named Swaebe, trading under the name of Madame Rosalie in Regent-street, against Mr. Thistlethwayte, of Grosvenor-square, to recover £931 for dresses supplied to his wife, was concluded in the Common Pleas Division on Saturday. In the course of her evidence Mrs. Swaebe was asked her estimate of the amount proper for a lady's dress. She replied £100 a month. She had some customers who spent £1000 a year, others £2000, and some only £500. Mrs. Thistlethwayte admitted the perfect justice of the claim, urging, however, that she had an allowance of only £500 a year, and her husband knew that this was utterly insufficient for her requirements. The question for the jury was whether Mrs. Thistlethwayte had authority to pledge her husband's credit. It was stated by counsel that in consequence of Mrs. Thistlethwayte's extravagance her husband, after paying several debts which she had contracted, agreed to allow her £500 pin money, on her undertaking not to incur any further debts. She had, nevertheless, contracted other debts to the amount of £30,000, and Mr. Thistlethwayte refused to pay any more. For the defendant it was contended that his wife had no authority to pledge his credit after the arrangement he had made with her, and that he had done all in his power, short of advertising, to make that known to the tradespeople with whom she dealt. The plaintiff maintained that the bills had been contracted for such articles as the defendant's wife was reasonably entitled to, and that the charges were moderate. The defendant was examined at considerable length as to his own and his wife's mode of life; and Lord Coleridge, in summing up, condemned the waste of money to which such persons as Madame Rosalie pander, describing it as a great discredit of modern society. The jury gave a verdict against the plaintiff.

The Admiralty Court on Saturday awarded £2000 to the captain and crew of the Fitzmaurice for recovering the Cleopatra when she had been abandoned in the Bay of Biscay, and towing her in safety to Ferrol.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday Thomas Evans, twenty-two, was found guilty of having stolen a despatch-box, with four £5 Bank-of-England notes, an antique ring, and other articles, the property of the Earl of Denbigh. Three previous convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision.—The proprietor, publisher, and printer of the *Sporting Times* surrendered to their bail on Tuesday, and severally pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with unlawfully and maliciously publishing a libel of and concerning Mr. Levy, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. The defendants, having tendered a written apology, and

undertaking to insert it in their newspaper two consecutive weeks, were admitted to bail in £100 each to be called upon for judgment should there be any repetition of the offence.—Charles Stephen Gooch, aged twenty-two, who was convicted at the Old Bailey on Tuesday of writing and publishing certain offensive and malicious libels concerning a gentleman named Proctor, was brought up on Wednesday for judgment, and sentenced by Mr. Commissioner Kerr to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour.—The trial of Sarah Rachel Leverson (alias Madame Rachel), fifty-eight, married, began on Wednesday. She was indicted for unlawfully obtaining by false pretences from Cecilia Maria Pearse two necklaces and other articles with intent to defraud, and stealing the said articles; and also for demanding with menaces from the said Cecilia Maria Pearse the said articles with intent to steal the same. On Thursday evening a verdict of "Guilty" was pronounced, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Edward Downs, forty-two, solicitor, who had pleaded guilty to several indictments charging him with obtaining large sums of money by false leases, was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

The inquest on Lord Leitrim's remains was resumed on the 4th inst., when the evidence in regard to the post-mortem showed that the murdered nobleman's skull had been fractured transversely, that the left side of the head was much shattered and contained leaden pellets, that the left arm was broken, and the elbow-joint shattered by a ball. The chest and head of the cardriver were riddled with shots, and the clerk had two wounds in the head. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. A cordon has been drawn by the police round the district where the crime was committed. Five arrests have been made. A man with a shattered hand has been captured by the constabulary. This is considered the most important arrest yet made. The new Earl has, it is said, offered a reward of £10,000 for information that will lead to the arrest of the assassins. The Government reward is £500, and it is said the county magistrates will offer £1000.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on the 4th inst.—the Lord Mayor presiding—on behalf of the funds of the London Hospital. Letters were read from the Prince of Wales and Lord Beaconsfield expressing their regret at not being able to attend; the Prince of Wales also referred to the importance of the institution, and acknowledged its claims upon the support of the nation. The Duke of Cambridge moved the first resolution, affirming the claim of the hospital to the support of all classes. It was seconded by Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., and supported by Monsignor Capel. The second and third resolutions in favour of the institution were moved by Sir E. H. Currie and the Duke of Westminster and seconded by Mr. Coope and Mr. T. F. Buxton. The Chief Rabbi also spoke. The proceedings were closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by the Bishop of London. The third resolution stated that while the endowment of the hospital amounted to £14,000, the annual expenditure was nearly £44,000. The secretary announced subscriptions to the amount of above £17,000.—The Directors of the Bank of England have voted £500 to the special "Maintenance Fund" now being raised in support of this charity.

The thirty-third annual general meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday evening at Exeter Hall—Mr. George Williams, the treasurer, in the chair. The secretary (Mr. E. Shipton) read an abstract of the report, from which it appeared that there were 5399 persons enrolled as missionary members, and during the year that number had been increased by the admission of 240 others, making a total of 5639. There was a large number of Bible classes in the houses of business in the City and in the West-End conducted by a special committee, and the number of those classes was larger now than on any former occasion. Mr. Morley, M.P., moved the adoption of the report. He was extremely glad, he said, as an employer of young men, and one who had watched for years the progress of young men, to bear testimony once more to the usefulness of that association. The motion was carried unanimously.

The annual evening concert of the A, B, and C Divisions of Police, in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, was given at St. James's Hall on Thursday. Amongst the artists engaged were Miss José Sherrington, Miss Emily Mott, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Maybrick.

Mr. Samuel Brandram recited Shakspeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night" on Friday afternoon at Grosvenor House, in aid of the repairs and improvement fund of the Westminster Hospital.

The anniversary festival on behalf of the funds of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association took place at the Albion Tavern on Friday, under the presidency of Mr. John Scott, who was supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and many influential friends of the association.

It is officially announced at Cairo that the next coupon of the privileged debt (railway preference) will be paid next Monday.

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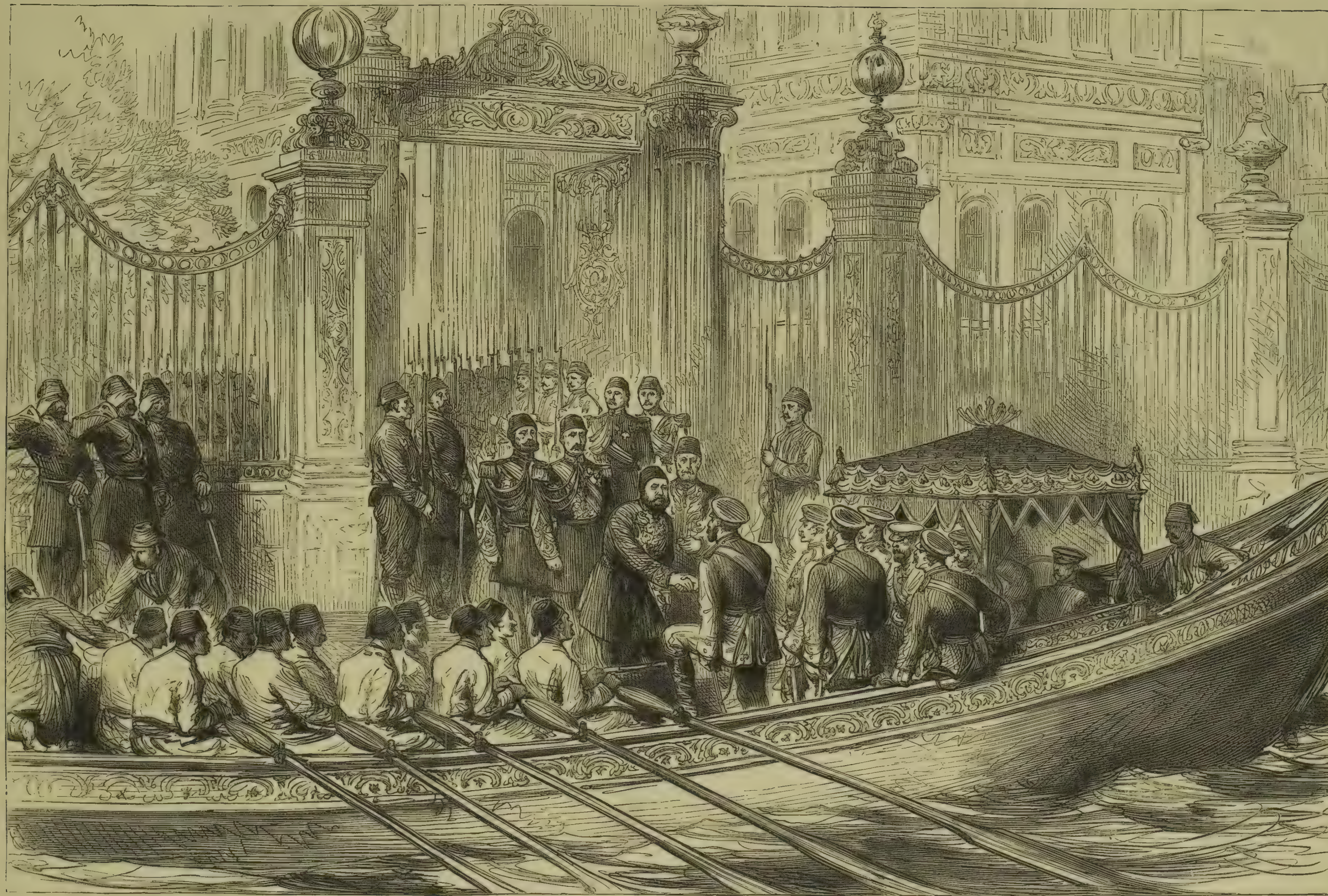
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FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

The Society of British Artists have removed to their new gallery in Conduit-street, and the limited space there has naturally reduced the number of their exhibited works. The number of pictures on the walls is 525, being 241 less than last year, when the exhibition was in Suffolk-street. It is in contemplation to increase the present space by the addition of one or two other rooms; but we doubt very much the expediency of such a step. The Suffolk-street Gallery was always too large; and if the council would only content themselves with less room and better work the Society of British Artists, instead of being in print the object of every youthful whipster's joke who fancies he can write about art, would attract the attention of experienced critics, and, through them, the respect and active countenance of the art-world.

In the mean time, we are glad to see that such honorary members as Sir Francis Grant, Sir John Gilbert, and Frederick Leighton lend their support to the society by contributing to the exhibition. In lifesized portraiture, so far as the ordinary members are concerned, the laurels certainly belong to John Bunn, for his Rembrandtish "Portrait," numbered 39 in the catalogue, and to Gustave Guindot, for his admirable likenesses of Captain and Mrs. Ewing (12 and 264). Under the same category must come Miss M. Backhouse's lovely young girl in dark hair and white attire, with a branch of white lilies in her hand (360), which we think one of the most pleasing pictures this lady has painted for a long time.

Mr. J. A. FitzGerald's large lifesized composition of a lady in a forest glade displaying her treasures to a brace of scowling robbers—whose presence is made not the less fearful by the powerful hound at their side—that she and her child may go free, is perhaps the most ambitious picture in the exhibition, and ought to have had a number one place on the walls as well as in the catalogue, instead of having been relegated to the unnoticed region above the door. There is much character also in O. Cattermole's solitary contribution of the "Puritan Preacher" (25); but the accomplished artist might have done a little more for the first exhibition in the society's new home.

We are glad to see the veteran H. Dawson represented by a landscape which, though not altogether in his particular vein, is by no means unworthy of his pencil. "Scene in Windsor Park" (128) shows some dappled deer beneath a grand beech-tree, with a glimpse of the castle in the distance. The son, however, takes up the gauntlet for his father, and so worthily does he represent his prowess in art that, did not the catalogue tell us that "Entrance to the Old Haven, Rotterdam" (198), with its stately shipping in the foreground and its cathedral dominating the distance, under a splendidly treated sky which brings the whole into an imposing harmony, is by the younger Dawson, we should have attributed it to the pencil of the master himself. Like Mr. Dawson, Mr. Woolmer has been long associated with the society, and it is satisfactory to see that one who has borne the burden and heat of the day can still acquit himself so valiantly, and throw as much poetry and suggestion as ever into his work. "An Old Avenue" (330) and "A Garden Scene from the Decameron" (203) have all that peculiar witchery of colour which has so long been associated with his name.

W. Bromley is still charmingly idyllic; nor has George Cole lost his strength nor E. J. Cobbett his sunniness. Indeed, all the old members, including G. S. Walters, J. T. Peele, T. F. Wainwright, Wyke Bayliss, J. S. Noble, J. Morgan, W. J. Muckly, J. J. Hill, and the worthy president, Alfred Clint, have done their best to make a brave show on the opening of their new gallery.

Nor are the younger members, such as E. Ellis, J. W. Buxton Knight, A. F. Grace, A. B. Donaldson, H. B. Roberts, and R. J. Gordon, a whit less ardent than their elders to do honour to the occasion. There are also among the untitled contributors works of conspicuous merit; and we can scarcely conclude our short notice without calling special attention to the "Kanturk Castle" (500) of A. Hartland; "A Welsh Bridge" (481), by D. Law; "The Little Culprit" (507), by J. R. Ashton; "A Safe Passage" (430), by Yeend King; "Cowdray Park" (441), by C. Pyne; or "A Mountain Stream," by Miss S. S. Warren, all in the Water-Colour department; nor among the works in oil would it be fair to omit "Harwich, from Shotty Point" (405), by F. W. Meyer; "Cromer" (371), by G. de Breanski; "Stickle Tarn" (373), by S. R. Percy; "Mandra di Cavalli" (379), by G. Reggio; "An Autumn Flood" (273), by J. Finnie; "A Mountain Home" (187), by John Bromley; "A Cambridgeshire Potato-Field" (62), by R. Farren; "The Path through the Woods" (44), by T. Pyne; or "The Tranquil Thames," by L. Stuart. One of the most popular figures in the exhibition will doubtless be W. H. Gadsby's little girl in white dress and mop cap, "Between the Lights" (122), warming her hands at the fire, whose glow catches her on the cheek and part of her dress, lighting up both. The colour of the fire-glow may scarcely be true; but in black and white there could be no possible objection. The exhibition is further enhanced by contributions in sculpture by E. R. Mullins, R. Physick, F. Junck, F. T. Callcott, and Miss E. Crockford.

MR. ELIJAH WALTON'S ISLE OF WIGHT DRAWINGS.

After having with vivid pencil depicted for us all that is pictorial in Egypt, and shown what the aspects of nature and of man's works are under Eastern skies, Mr. Walton has turned his attention to familiar English landscape, and proved, by his drawings of the Isle of Wight, that there is as much beauty at our own door and as much atmospheric variety and grandeur as are to be found in the distant Orient. He has portrayed all the salient features in and around the Isle of Wight; sometimes under sunshine, as in "Bembridge Point" and "Whippingham Church from near the Newport Road;" sometimes under a grand, grey effect of early morning, as in the "Stag and Arch Rocks of Freshwater Bay;" nor has he forgotten to show how the same grim objects look when shrouded in mist and lashed with spray. He finds tender expression for distance in "Ryde Pier" and in "The Solent from the Downs above Freshwater," and from the same standpoint he gives us a beautiful sweep of the chalk cliffs of "Freshwater Bay." Whatever is characteristic in Mr. Walton's pencil finds expression in these drawings, and that pencil never fails to record the facts of nature in phase as poetic as that of Turner himself. Several of the smaller drawings have been purchased by her Majesty.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, BY MR. LACHLAN M'LACHLAN.

Groups of the Royal Family have frequently been painted by artists both British and foreign, but never till now has the subject been treated with so much art-knowledge and Venetian grandeur of effect. The whole of the Royal Family, from the Queen down to her youngest grandchild, are seen assembled in the Green Drawing-Room of Windsor Castle, numbering in all twenty-two figures, nearly the size of life. The composition, when strictly analysed, is found to consist of five groups, but so cunningly united that the eye never questions for a moment the perfect unity of the whole. The accessories and architectural details, which are as truthful as they are elaborate, and

at the same time perfectly subservient and in their place, lend themselves enhancingly to the graceful lines and natural attitudes of the various figures. The work, which is in monochrome, was undertaken by the express permission of her Majesty, and every individual in the picture sat specially for his portrait. The painter belongs to the neighbourhood of Oban, but the period of his manhood has been divided between Glasgow and Manchester. No one looking at the work, showing, as it does, so thorough a knowledge of the value of line and quantity in composition, would ever dream but that it was the production of a professional artist who had received all the training that the best Continental schools could give him.

THE CHANCERY-LANE FINE-ART GALLERY.

The best collection of etchings in London is now on view at the Chancery-lane Gallery. Not only are such well-known men as Unger, Flameng, Bracquemond, Rajon, Whistler, and Seymour Haden represented—not to mention the many British painters who delight in handling the etching-needle—but such masters as Veyrasset, whose works are really scarce, and Meryon, "the Prince of Etchers," who had in his nature much of the mysticism, as well as genius, of our own Blake, and whose works, little appreciated in his lifetime, are now eagerly searched for by the collector and the connoisseur.

MR. McLEAN'S EXHIBITION, IN THE HAYMARKET.

Mr. McLean's annual Exhibition was opened on Monday, and consists, as usual, of a careful selection of cabinet pictures by British and Foreign artists. Among the hundred and odd works forming the collection, the most conspicuous and perhaps the most effective picture is a full-length lifesized portrait of a young lady in a figured black dress and black hat, in a stooping attitude, with the yellow "October" (58) leaves of an umbrageous chestnut-tree for a background. These leaves are carefully articulated, and their semi-translucency imparts a golden glow to the picture, and throws up in a telling way the figure of the lady. The affectation of the bend may be fashionable, but it is scarcely graceful. Leo. Herrmann has given us another incident in the life of his susceptible cook. This time it is "Le Chef qui pleurs" (93), and we see the poor man, in his professional white, shedding unavailing tears over the dainty piece of art in pastry which lies in pieces at his feet. Hamilton Macallum has a strong picture of "Cockle Gatherers" (97) on the sands, and Colin Hunter, James Docherty, and the veteran George Cole, have each a characteristic landscape. G. H. Boughton has four pretty figure-subjects, representing the seasons. There are examples also of Edouard Frère, Alfred Stevens, Henry Moore, L. Munthe, Van Marcke, De Haas, De Penne, Israels, Daubigny, Jules Breton, and Alma Tadema; and although some of these works have been seen before, they are not on that account less welcome to the real art-lover.

DISPERSION OF THE NOVAR COLLECTION.

Stockbrokers may complain that there is nothing doing in the City, and the mercantile and manufacturing classes throughout the country grumble about the general stagnation of business; but, if we may judge by the enthusiasm which prevailed in the great sale-room of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, when on Saturday last they put up for auction the remaining pictures belonging to the famous collection of the late Mr. Munro, of Novar, Ross-shire, there is no depression in the art-market; and when works of acknowledged quality are the wares, competition is as keen and prices rule as high as ever. This princely collection was more immediately notable for the fine examples it contained of Hogarth, Sir Joshua, Bonington, Etty, and, most especially of all, of Turner. Two small pictures belonging to Hogarth's series of "The Harlot's Progress" realised £856. The others were burnt in the fire at Ponthill. Sir Joshua's "Portrait of Kitty Fisher," one of several replicas, brought £735. His portrait of Miss Stanhope, as "Contemplation," and which is in much finer condition, was knocked down to Mr. Agnew for £3150. With the exception of his "Diana and Endymion," which made £315, the highest-priced Etty was a copy of Titian's "Venus and Adonis," which sold for £231. Bonington's two finest works, "The Fish-Market" and "The Grand Canal, Venice," became, after much competition, the property of Mr. Agnew, the first for £3150 and the second for 3000 gs. The great feature of the sale, however, was the Turners, and small vignettes, sometimes not so big as one's hand, ranged from 150 gs. up to 400 gs. Drawings a size larger went for over 500 gs., and "The Baths of Peffers," about 12 in. by 18 in., and which Mr. Ruskin describes as "one of the noblest Alpine drawings Turner ever made," reached 1000 gs. Coming to the oil-pictures, "Ancient Italy" made £5450; "Modern Italy," £5260; "Modern Italy—Campo Vaccino," £4672 10s. The same buyer, Mr. Davis, secured also "Modern Italy from the Mount Aventine" for £6142 10s., the highest price realised during the sale. The six choicest oil-pictures averaged 5000 gs. each; and the day's work was brought to a conclusion with the unprecedented total, considering the limited number of pictures, of £73,520. This sum, added to £20,753 realised for the fifty-five drawings sold last year, and the amount (about £12,000 or £13,000) for the six grand Turners sold previously, makes the Novar collection in realised value upwards of £117,000.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold last week the duplicates of Rembrandt's etchings, 232 in number, belonging to the University of Cambridge. They were originally, along with many other early German engravings, the gift of George I. The sale realised £2259.

Under the auspices of the Committee of Council on Education, a special exhibition of furniture and decorative wood work, as applied to the interior of dwellings, will be opened on May 1 at the Bethnal-green Museum. The Queen has directed that a selection of furniture from the Royal palaces shall be included in the exhibition, which will remain open to the public during the summer months.

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre have published a pleasing figure of a young lady, in a white dress and black hat, standing in a farmyard and handling affectionately some chickens, at which the old hen ("the anxious mother") looks up solicitously. The engraving is effectively executed in the mixed style, by Arthur Turrell, after a water-colour drawing by E. K. Johnson.

Mr. John Forbes-Robertson, in his second lecture before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, discoursed on the Historic Relation of Secular to Sacred Art. Sacred art he treated under two heads—viz., the devotional and the ecclesiastical, or the art pertaining purely to religious emotion and edification, and the art which occupied itself more immediately with the expression of its own scientific perfection and with the glorification of the Church. In point of time, he said, the first occupied the whole of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the second reached its culmination during the first half of the sixteenth century. The lecturer then touched on secular art; showed when, and under what circumstances, it took its rise; and how it came to supplant religious art. In describing the state of the times he was ample in historic reference, making frequent use of con-

temporaneous authorities, and proved that, at the close of the fifteenth century, art was as much under the influence of the Renaissance of letters as, at the end of the thirteenth, it was under the willing control of the revival of religion.

The London Stereoscopic Company has issued a new portrait of the Prince of Wales. It is of cabinet size, and the likeness is excellent.

It is announced that there has been a decided improvement in Mr. Ruskin's condition, and that there is now great hope of his complete recovery.

The National Gallery will be closed for cleaning from Monday, the 15th inst., to Saturday, the 20th inst., inclusive, but will be reopened to the public on Easter Monday and during the whole of the Easter week, including Thursday and Friday, the days ordinarily reserved for students.

By a typographical error, the amount realised for the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan, by the exhibition of pictures painted by Captain Charles Mercier was stated in our last issue to be "£50," whereas the sum realised for the infirmary was £150. The exhibition was open for five weeks, and the last day's receipts in shilling admissions were upwards of £12.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. James Docharty, A.R.S.A., which took place at his residence in Glasgow on Friday morning, the 5th inst., in the forty-ninth year of his age. The beautiful Highland landscapes with which his name is associated have been attracting growing attention on the walls of London galleries during the last few seasons; and it was evident to connoisseurs that he had by no means reached the limit of his powers. He returned in May last from a sojourn of some weeks on the Nile, and seemed to have brought back with him renewed vitality; but appearances were deceptive—his malady returned, and a visit to the Isle of Wight at the close of the year brought no relief. He returned home and gradually succumbed. He was bred a pattern designer, and did not take to landscape art till he was over thirty years of age. Mr. Docharty is described as being brusque in manner, but warm in heart and noble in nature. His eldest son follows his father's profession.

M. Claudius Jacquard, the well-known French historical painter, died a few days ago at Paris at the age of seventy-three. His first picture was exhibited at the Salon in 1824, when he was only nineteen years of age, and it gained him a second-class medal. Since then he won many medals, both French and foreign. In 1839 he received the cross of the Legion of Honour, and he was always regarded as a distinguished practitioner in the higher walks of art.

THEATRES.

Nothing positively new has been done during the week. At the St. James's, while a new drama is preparing, a week has been given to Shakespeare, and an opportunity furnished for Messrs. Henry Forrester, E. F. Edgar, and other members of the company to prove their strength by their more or less successful efforts to shoot in his Ulyssean bow. The play produced is "Othello." An opportunity of this kind is both serviceable and interesting. It must necessarily lead to a higher appreciation of the talents of the ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ordinary occupation of the working parts, and suggest their qualifications for higher rôles should occasion call for extraordinary effort. Mr. Henry Forrester, in the rôle of the noble Moor, was more than usually successful. Indeed, his performance had passages of extraordinary excellence, and throughout was marked by an enlightened intelligence which knew how to avail itself of every opportunity. There was one especially beautiful example of appreciative acting in the third act. Othello has demanded a "living reason" in evidence of his wife's disloyalty; and Iago, in return, tells him of Cassio's dreaming. The intense attention paid by Mr. Forrester to Iago's cunning tale, following with anxious lips every item of the terrible relation, was really very fine. We cannot greatly praise the Iago of the evening: he is much too innocent and light-lipped for the wily tempter. The general cast was respectable. On Saturday week a new play will be produced, entitled "Such is the Law."

A grand performance of "The Grand Duchess" has taken place at the Alhambra. The comic opera has been placed on the boards with costly accessories, and makes a brilliant show. It is illustrated also by two elaborate ballets—one in the second act, the "grand ballet Hongrois," and the other in the third, named the "ballet Bohémienne," both conducted by such eminent artistes as Mdle. Pertoldi, Th. De Gillert, Richards, and M. A. Josset, and assisted by an extraordinary active and energetic corps de ballet especially pertaining to the establishment. Nor has the acting portion of the representation been neglected. Mdle. Cornélie D'Anka is engaged for the impersonation of the Grand Duchess; nor could grandeur of person and picturesqueness of deportment find more adequate realisation than in the appearance of this highly popular lady. Nor in appearance only is she well qualified for the rôle. She has gifts of music and speech, as also a naïveté of style, that especially commend and justify her in the assumption of a part that requires a variety of endowments. Miss Rose Lee, as Wanda, obtained and deserved a favourable verdict from the audience as a débutante. The characterisation was much assisted by Mr. J. D. Stoye, who acted again his original part of Prince Paul, and relieved the rather heavy mirth of the general action. Mr. Henry Nordblom, in the important part of Fritz, might have been more intelligible in his utterances and succeeded better. Altogether, the performance was a magnificent interpretation of an elaborate operatic work, in which the prodigality of majestic elements had to be reconciled with the more cautious restraints of taste and the more liberal stimulants required by humour, and supplied with motives of laughter that ought to be spontaneous in order to be successful. The new scenery, by Mr. Callcott and assistants, is excellent, and the action is efficiently aided by the original ballet music of M. G. Jacobi. The costumes do great credit to Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. May. The house was crowded, and ready to appreciate the relative merit both of individual effort and the general care and taste which was manifest in every detail, even the minutest.

At the Gaiety, a new burlesque, by Mr. H. J. Byron, has been produced. It is entitled "Il Sonnambulo;" but is, in fact, an amalgam of that opera and "The Moonstone." The combination is whimsical; yet, strange to say, not demonstratively comic.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment will be closed during Passion Week, and will reopen on Easter Monday with the successful new piece, "Doubleday's Will," and Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch, "In a Country House." Two extra morning performances will be given on Easter Monday and Tuesday, in addition to the usual ones.

The Mohawk Minstrels appear to be holding the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in perpetuity. Mr. James Francis had his sixth annual benefit on Tuesday last, when there were two performances, with excellent programmes.

Mr. and Miss Dietz give their popular recitations at Langham Hall on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday evenings during April and May, beginning this week.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF LEITRIM.

The Right Hon. William Sydney Clements, Earl of Leitrim, Viscount Leitrim, and Baron Leitrim, of Manor Hamilton, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Clements of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, in that of the United Kingdom, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, was murdered at Cratlagh-wood, in the county of Donegal, on Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst. His Lordship was born in 1806, the second son of Nathaniel, second Earl of Leitrim, K.P., by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of the late William Bermingham, Esq., of Ross Hill, in the county of Galway, and succeeded to the peerage honours at his father's death in 1854, his elder brother, Lord Clements, M.P., having died in 1839. He was a magistrate for the counties of Donegal, Galway, and Leitrim, and Colonel of the Leitrim Militia; and was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 51st Foot. From 1839 to 1847 he sat in the House of Commons for the county of Leitrim, and, after his succession, in the House of Lords as Lord Clements. The Earl was never married, and the family titles devolve on his nephew, Robert Bermingham, now fourth Earl of Leitrim, Lieutenant R.N. (son of the late Earl's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Nathaniel Clements), who was born in 1847, married, in 1873, Lady Winifred Coke, daughter of the present Earl of Leicester, K.G., and has three daughters.

The late Earl lived a secluded life in Donegal, avoiding and even repelling society. His thorough acquaintance with the smallest particulars relating to his property was extraordinary. The Donegal property is stated to yield £15,000 a year, and was occupied by 3000 tenants. The holdings are chiefly small, and are let at low rents; in some instances stated to be so low as an average of five shillings an acre. The farms from which tenants had been evicted are for the most part used for grazing, and occupied by herds or bailiffs. The day after the murder a man M'Ilwain, who had been evicted, went into his old farm and told a bailiff named Dong that he and his grandfather had lived on it, and he would live on it again, adding, "Lord Leitrim and his servants are shot, and there may be more of his servants shot too." M'Ilwain denies using the words, but was brought before the magistrates and remanded for a week. Lord Leitrim's chief bailiff, a man named Wilson, was shot dead about ten years ago.

The Portrait of the late Earl is from a photograph by Mr. Alexander Ayton, of Londonderry and Edinburgh.

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS WHEELER, BART.

General Sir Francis Wheeler, tenth Baronet, died at the Rocles, Sydenham, on April 3. He was born in 1801, second son of the eighth Baronet, by the daughter of Richard Beresford, Esq., of Ashbourne, Derbyshire. He married, first, the daughter of the Rev. W. Palmer, who died in 1833; secondly, the fifth daughter of the late William Bishop, Esq., of Greys Wood, Surrey, who survives him. He entered the Bengal army in 1818, served in Bundelcund in 1821-2, also in Afghanistan in 1839-40, including the assault and capture of Ghuznee, and the pursuit of Dost Mahomed Khan. He was appointed commander of the 7th Irregular Cavalry in 1841. He served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was present at the siege and capture of Mooltan, as well as all the operations in its vicinity, and commanded the cavalry in the attacking column at the action of Soorughhoond. He was mentioned in the despatches, and received for his services a medal with clasp and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was transferred to the 1st European Light Cavalry in 1854, and commanded the Saugor district, as Brigadier, during the Indian mutiny, 1858-9, and was present in action against the rebels at Zatimpore Dowlpore and Goonapoor. He also commanded columns of troops in Rewah and Bundelcund against rebels at the end of 1859, and was thanked by Lord Clyde in general orders. He was appointed Major-General in command of the Meerut division of the Bengal army in 1861, was made Companion of the Bath in 1862, and advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1870. He is succeeded by his son Trevor, born in 1828.

SIR JAMES WATTS.

Sir James Watts, Kt., of Abney Hall, Cheshire, J.P., died on the 7th inst. He was born in 1805, the son of John Watts, Esq., of Burnage, and was for many years a merchant in Manchester, of which city he was Mayor in 1857, the year of the Queen's visit to the Manchester Exhibition. On that occasion Sir James received the honour of knighthood, and in 1871 he served as High Sheriff of Lancashire. He married, in 1852, Margaret Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Buckley, Esq., of Carr-hill, Saddleworth, and leaves issue.

In the obituary notice of Sir Frederick William Frankland, Bart., of Thirkley, Yorkshire, given in our last Number, there were one or two errors which we desire to rectify. He was born May 11, 1793, the eldest son of the Rev. Roger Frankland, Canon of Wells, and Rector of Yarlington, Somersetshire (son of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland), by Catherine his wife, daughter of John, ninth Lord Colville of Culross. Sir Frederick was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-General Henry George Hart, editor of *Hart's Army List*, on the 24th ult., at Biarritz, aged sixty-nine.

Admiral William Abdy Fellowes-Gordon, of Knockespoek, Aberdeenshire, on the 28th ult., at Malta, aged sixty-three.

Thomas Stirling, Commander R.N., on the 31st ult., at Felixwell, Exeter, aged eighty-five.

The Rev. Charles H. Mainwaring, on the 3rd inst., at Whitmore Rectory, Staffordshire.

Colonel John Granville Lightfoot, C.B., Royal (late) Bombay Horse Artillery, Retired List, on the 15th ult., at Madeira.

The Rev. Peter Maurice, D.D., on the 30th ult., at The Vicarage, Yarnton, Oxford, aged seventy-four.

Henry Broadwood, Esq., on the 2nd inst., at Lansdowne, Tunbridge Wells, aged eighty-four.

The Rev. Robert Francis Scott, M.A., Rector of Farnborough, Hants, on the 31st ult., at Hardwicke House, Great Malvern.

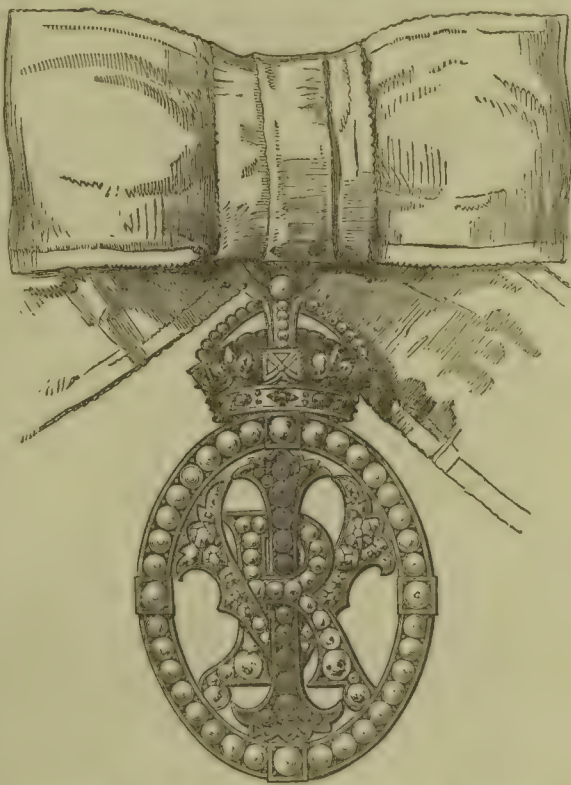
The Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D., Canon of Durham, and some time Professor of Divinity in the University of Durham, on the 2nd inst., at Botley-hill, Southampton, aged eighty-two.

Andrew Schofield, Esq., J.P. for Lancashire, on the 30th ult., at Tan-yr-Alit, Llandudno, aged eighty. He was son of John Schofield, Esq., of Oldham, and was married, in 1824, to Eliza, daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Saddleworth, which lady died in 1867.

John Gordon, Esq., of Cluny Castle, in the county of Aberdeen, one of the largest landed proprietors in Scotland, on the 31st ult., at 39, Park-lane. He succeeded to the estates of the late Colonel John Gordon, of Cluny, under that gentleman's will, in 1858; was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and was a J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Nairn, and Inverness. He married, first, 1862, Clara, daughter of the Rev. James White, of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight; and secondly, 1865, Emily Eliza Steele Pringle, granddaughter of Sir John Pringle.

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

It will be remembered that her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, being also Empress of India, decreed last New-Year's Day the foundation of two new Orders—that of "the Indian Empire" and that of "the Imperial Crown of India," the former to be conferred on gentlemen, and the latter appropriated to their wives or other female relatives, in recognition of services performed to the Government of her Majesty's Eastern dominion. These are not, like that of "the Star of India," Orders of Knighthood, but the rank of "Com-



BADGE OF THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

panions" is bestowed on the gentlemen, while the ladies are simply designated "Members of the Order of the Imperial Crown of India." Our illustration shows the pattern of the decoration to be worn by ladies who have received this distinction. It is a jewelled badge, with a device composed of the Imperial cipher "V.R. and I." in diamonds, pearls, and turquoise, set within a border of pearls, and surmounted by the Imperial crown. This badge is to be worn on the shoulder, pendant from a bow of pale blue watered silk ribbon, edged with white.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RESPIRATION AND ANIMAL HEAT.

Professor A. H. Garrod, in his eleventh lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life and its Bearing on Physiology, given on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., began by remarking that, as the temperature of the expired air is higher than the inspired, it is able to contain more moisture, which becomes visible as water by condensation when cooled. The surplus water of the blood, chiefly from the air-cells and air-tubes, is thus discharged. The changes effected in the blood by respiration were next considered and illustrated by the spectroscopic and the electric light, different characteristic spectra being given by arterial and venous blood, due to the presence or absence of oxygen and other chemical changes in the protoplasmic corpuscles. This was followed by remarks, with experiments and diagrams, demonstrating the intimate connection between respiration (whether calm and regular, or violent and uncertain), and the beating of the heart, as indicated by the pulse. The variations of the pulse of the Professor, according to the manner in which he breathed, were shown by the movements of a spot of light on the screen through the agency of the sphygmograph and the electric lamp. The structure, position, and important functions of the kidneys, and their intimate relation to the lungs and skin, having been discussed, the latter part of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the temperature of the body (average about 98 deg. to 100 deg. Fahrenheit), which is partly due to chemical changes in the protoplasmic masses, which we call vitality. This temperature is remarkably uniform in all climates, is lowered by sleep and abstinence, and varies with disease. Its uniformity is chiefly maintained by means of perspiration, and through this the Professor found by a thermometer that the temperature of his body was only slightly raised by a hot Turkish bath. Our sensation of warmth, he said, is greatly subjective; we may feel cold when our bodies are warm, as proved by experiment. If we place the right hand in hot water and the left in cold, and then put both in lukewarm water, the right hand will feel cold and the left warm.

ACETYLENE—A CHEMICAL HISTORY.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., began his eleventh lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World on Thursday, the 4th inst., with remarks on some of the properties of the elementary gas chlorine (so named from its yellowish green colour), which Faraday liquefied by pressure, and which, in common with bromine and iodine, combines with the hydrocarbons, displacing part of the hydrogen, and forming many new series of those compounds. He also referred to the chloride of carbon, first obtained by Faraday in 1825, which is decomposed by the mere action of sunlight. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to acetylene (C₂H₂), a hydrocarbon gas, the pro-

duction and properties of which were illustrated by numerous experiments. It was first obtained impure by Edmund Davie in 1836, when preparing potassium; but Berthelot first produced it pure, among other ways, by passing ether vapour through a red-hot tube, and by the action of red-hot copper on the vapour of chloroform. It is a constituent of coal-gas, giving brilliancy to its flame, and is produced by the combustion of all hydrocarbons, especially when the combustion is incomplete; thus it was obtained by the Professor from the interior of the flame of a candle. It forms a remarkable series of compounds, especially with the metals, and the acetylides of copper and silver were shown to be highly detonating substances. The dangerous explosions which occur sometimes in cleaning old gas mains have been attributed to the formation of acetylide of copper. Berthelot formed acetylene synthetically by the direct combination of carbon with hydrogen gas heated by the passage of the electric arc of the Voltaic battery; and this artificial formation, from its elements, of a compound hitherto only obtained from natural organic substances, was a very important advance in organic chemistry. Though produced at very high temperatures, acetylene is very unstable, being easily decomposed by the electric spark. This action, as was shown by Professor Dewar, is suspended by the deposition of carbon between the points; but when the carbon is removed the action is restored. In relation to this, the principle of dissociation was explained; the amount of decomposition and recombination during a unit of time, gives a certain definite percentage of the compound. Among other experiments, it was shown that when mixed with chlorine, acetylene detonates with the separation of carbon; and when it is passed into an ammoniacal solution of chloride of copper a red precipitate is formed, which, when heated with hydrochloric acid, reproduces the chloride of copper with water accompanied by pure gaseous acetylene. By the action of heat also acetylene may be reduced to the liquid state, and a large number of new complex bodies obtained from inorganic constituents. Several of Faraday's original preparations were exhibited, including the chloride, bromide, and iodide of carbon, as well as some benzole, an oily gas obtained from coal tar, from which, by the action of nitric acid and other reagents, all the brilliant aniline dyes have been procured.

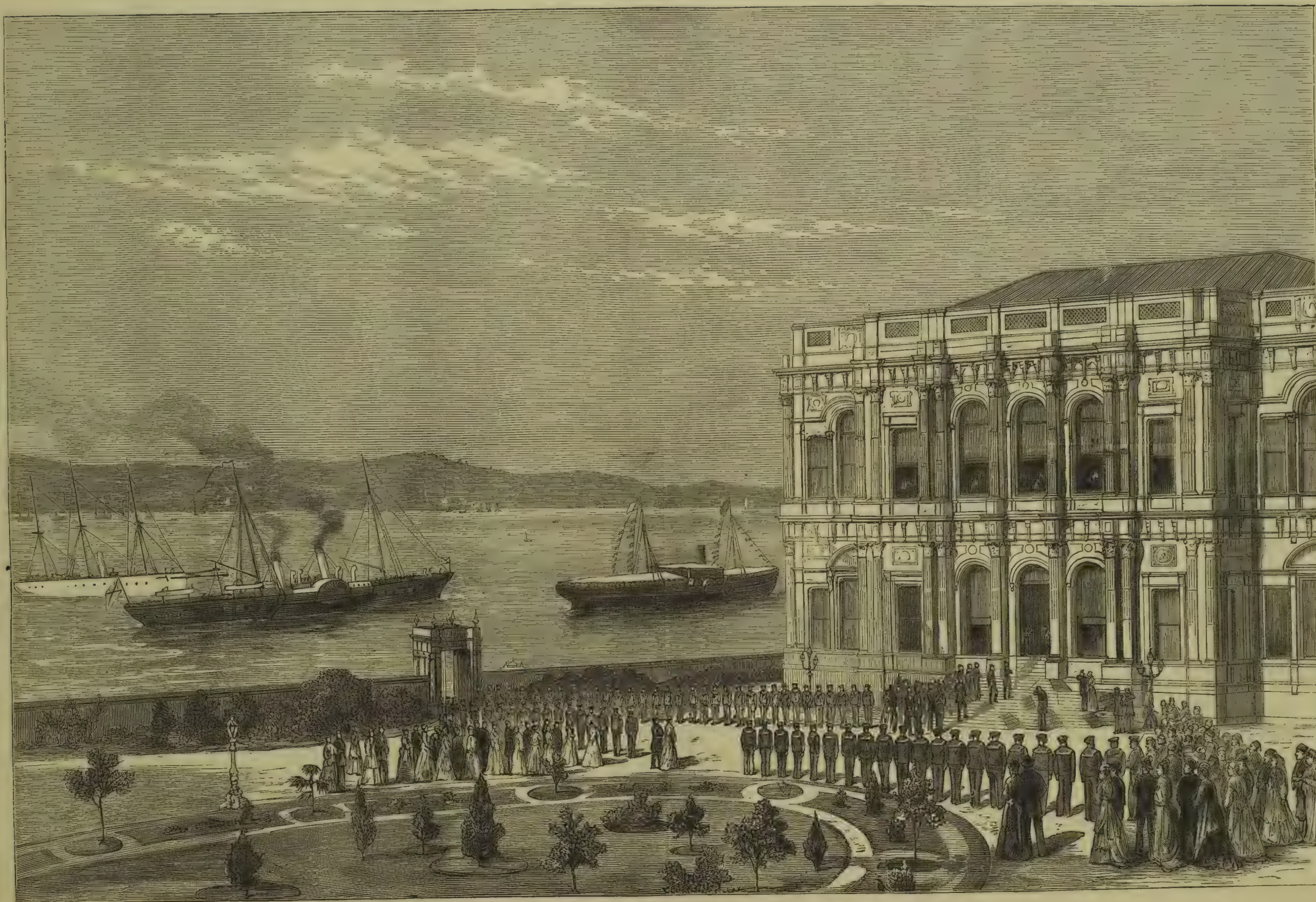
POLARISATION OF LIGHT—QUARTZ.

Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., F.R.S., secretary R.I., gave the discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, the 5th inst., at very short notice, on behalf of Mr. G. J. Romanes, who was released from fulfilling his engagement on account of domestic affliction. Mr. Spottiswoode's object was to exhibit, under new experimental forms, some of the fundamental laws of the action of quartz upon polarised light. After some introductory remarks on polarisation with illustrations, he showed how, by using a sphere of Iceland spar, instead of a second Nicol's prism, as the analyser, he had succeeded in exhibiting simultaneously to the eye all the beautiful chromatic effects, and especially the rotation of the plane of polarisation by quartz, which are usually only seen in succession. In his course of lectures on polarised light given at the Royal Institution in 1876 he produced part of his present results by means of a revolving double-image prism; but now, by means of the sphere, all necessity for mechanical movement was avoided. The result of a combination of right-handed and left-handed quartz was shown by a compound plate formed by a solid cone of right-handed quartz fitting into a hollow cone of left-handed quartz; and a very curious optical illusion in the change of colours, due to a rotation of the analyser, was exhibited and explained. The spectrum of the light transmitted by this plate was exceedingly intricate, and in its dark lines resembled the tracery of a Gothic window. The subject was still further illustrated by two plates of right-handed and left-handed quartz respectively, each composed of sectors of different thicknesses, so disposed that any sector of the one could be brought in front of any sector of the other. It would be impossible to describe in detail all the gorgeous effects of colour which were produced, the results being truly magical in appearance, yet all being strictly in accordance with scientific laws, based upon the facts which have been discovered by profound study of the varied forms of polarisation of light, for which Mr. Spottiswoode is so justly eminent.

THE CLAVECINISTES OF ENGLAND AND ITALY.

Professor Ernst Pauer gave the first of two lectures on the Clavecinistes and their Works on Saturday last, the 6th inst. The clavecin or clavichord is an instrument with a finger-board, the earliest form in England being the "virginals," a name which Dr. Johnson derives from young women being the usual players. It differed in shape from the spinet. From the compositions for it in the work entitled "Parthenia" it does not appear to have been tuned for all keys—an improvement not made till about 1700. "Parthenia" contains preludes, and the two old dances, the stately "pavane," in common time, and the lively "galliard," in triple time (danced by a lady and gentleman). The more eminent composers for the virginals on whom the Professor commented were Robert White, Thomas Tallis, Thomas Morley, John Munday, Dr. John Bull, Orlando Gibbons, and Henry Purcell. Their works are rather interesting than important, yet to them must be conceded the honour of priority in the composition of music for a chamber instrument. After a prelude on a spinet of the seventeenth century, the following illustrations were given upon the pianoforte—the quaint "King's Hunting Jigg," by Dr. John Bull; a sprightly galliard by O. Gibbons, and a suite by Purcell—a series of movements in different styles of charming simplicity. In Italy, the earliest composer for the spinet, or "instrumento di penna," appears to have been Claudio Merulo, an organist, towards the end of the sixteenth century. In 1618 Girolamo Frescobaldi, an able teacher, published his great work for the spinet, an interesting collection of pieces of various kinds, in which freedom of treatment is discernible; and in the toccatas of Bernardo Pasquini most agreeable variety is found, but he had not sufficient genius and power to avail himself of the major and minor keys which had then superseded the church tones. Much progress was made by Alessandro Scarlatti, but most especially by his son, Domenico, whose great merits are not yet sufficiently acknowledged. He broke through many prejudices; was a true genius; was original, spontaneous, and rich in invention; and undoubtedly the originator of our present brilliant style of playing on the pianoforte, as well shown in his sonatas. These, however, must not be compared with the compositions of the Bachs or Rameaus. Improvements may be found in the sonatas of Durante, and the innovation of a bass by Alberti was much adopted. The sonatas of Paradies of Naples, written for two parts, were admired by Clementi, and even taken as models for his own sonatinas. The illustrations on the pianoforte were "Corrente e Canzone" by Frescobaldi, three Lessons by Scarlatti (the first tender and graceful; the second melodious, delicate, and expressive; the third exuberant and brilliant), and a Sonata by Paradies—all charmingly played.

There will be no lectures delivered in Holy (or Passion) and Easter Weeks.



ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN AT BEGLERBEG PALACE TO RETURN THE VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



DÉPART POUR LA CHASSE.

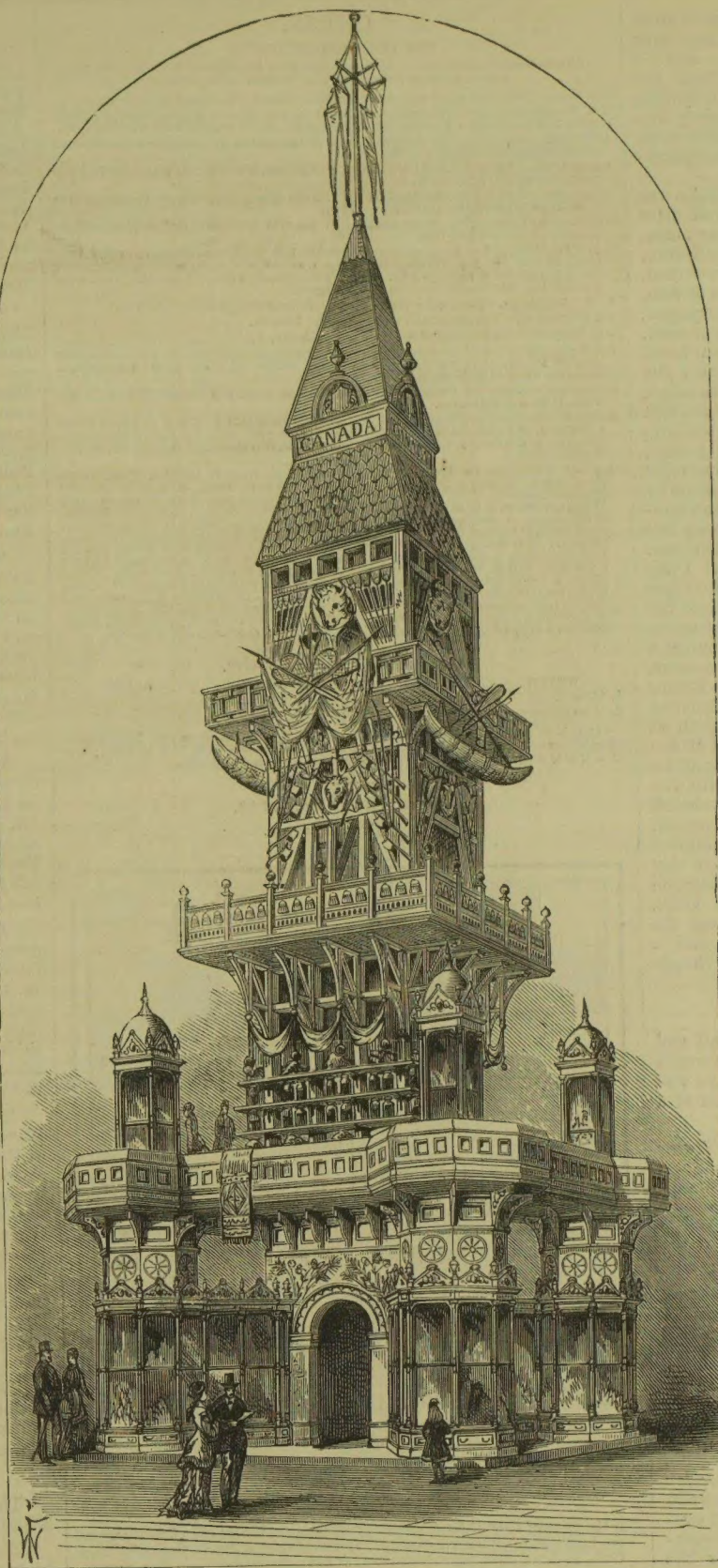
FROM THE PICTURE BY M. CHAPLIN.

CANADIAN TROPHY AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION.

This beautiful structure, now being erected under the north-west dome of the Exhibition Building, is one for which thanks are due to the Prince of Wales. On entering the principal doorway from the left bank of the Seine, one finds oneself in a magnificent transept, over 800 ft. long and about 80 ft. wide, divided in the centre by a tower 80 ft. square, and at each end are towers, covered by domes, 111 ft. square. The ceilings and walls of this immense transept and its domes are profusely and gorgeously decorated with mouldings, gilding, and carvings. It is probably one of the largest and richest galleries ever erected. It was originally intended by the French Commissioners as a promenade and reception-hall for visitors. But as soon as his Royal Highness had seen it he remarked that it would be the principal and most attractive part of the whole building. He immediately made application to the French Commissioners for part of the space, pointing out its advantages as a gallery for the display of goods, and offering to let his Indian presents be exhibited there. The French Commissioners having granted his personal request, his Royal Highness, after consulting with Mr. Cunliffe Owen, the indefatigable secretary of the British Commission, considered that, in addition to his own presents, it would also be a desirable place for the display of other important exhibits. After mature consideration, he decided to devote the principal space to the two most important dependencies of the British Empire, India and Canada, which are both rendered dear to him by personal recollections. For this purpose he gave instructions to Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, the architect to the Indian Section of the British Commission, to superintend the erection of an Indian Pavilion, to contain Indian merchandise. At the same time, he offered the Government of Canada the centre of the space beneath the north-western dome for the erection of a trophy. The Canadians, with Transatlantic decision, accepted this offer, and immediately prepared for approval the beautiful and original design for a trophy of which we give an illustration. The design, approved by his Royal Highness, was duly submitted to the French Commission, and a telegram was immediately dispatched by Lord Carnarvon—"Canadian trophy received and much admired."

This trophy was constructed in Canada, under the direction of Mr. Thos. S. Scott, chief architect to the Department of Public Works at Ottawa. It is now being put together under the superintendence of Mr. Ewart, one of his assistants. It is in the form of a tower, with a high pitched roof. The base occupies a space 30 ft. square, from the centre of which rises the main framework to a height of about 100 ft. This height is divided into four stages. From the angles of the framework, on the ground level, handsome glass-cases radiate, designed for the exhibition of manufactured goods. The remaining three stages have projecting galleries supported by ornamental brackets. These galleries will contain the productions of the mines and forests. Access to them is obtained by means of a circular wooden staircase of novel construction in the centre of the trophy. The roof is divided in the centre of its height by a band, on which the word "Canada" is cut out in fretwork. The roof is covered in part with slates and in part with shingles and bark. The exhibits will be so arranged that the framing timbers, which are of red pine, will be left exposed to view. The woodwork will be finished in oil, to bring out the natural grain of the wood, so that visitors may examine specimens of the different kinds of timber grown in Canada.

It certainly speaks well for the enterprise and ambition of the Canadians, that at the Philadelphia Exhibition they had the largest arch and finest educational exhibit, and now they have probably the most original and most lofty construction in the Parisian building. We predict for the Canadians that their exhibition of this year will do much for the removal of the absurd opinion in the European mind that their country is a cold, ice-bound, hyperborean region. We have no doubt that this display of the products of their fields, forests, mines, fisheries, and manufactures will open up new avenues of trade



CANADIAN TROPHY FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

and prosperity, and will redound to the credit of the active and energetic men intrusted with its management.

THE KING OF SIAM'S STEAM-YACHT.

A very handsome vessel called the Vesatri, an iron schooner-yacht, with auxiliary steam-power and screw-propeller, has been built for the King of Siam by Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co., of the Northam Ironworks at Southampton. Her dimensions are—Length over all, 144 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 120 ft.; extreme breadth, 22 ft. 1½ in.; depth,

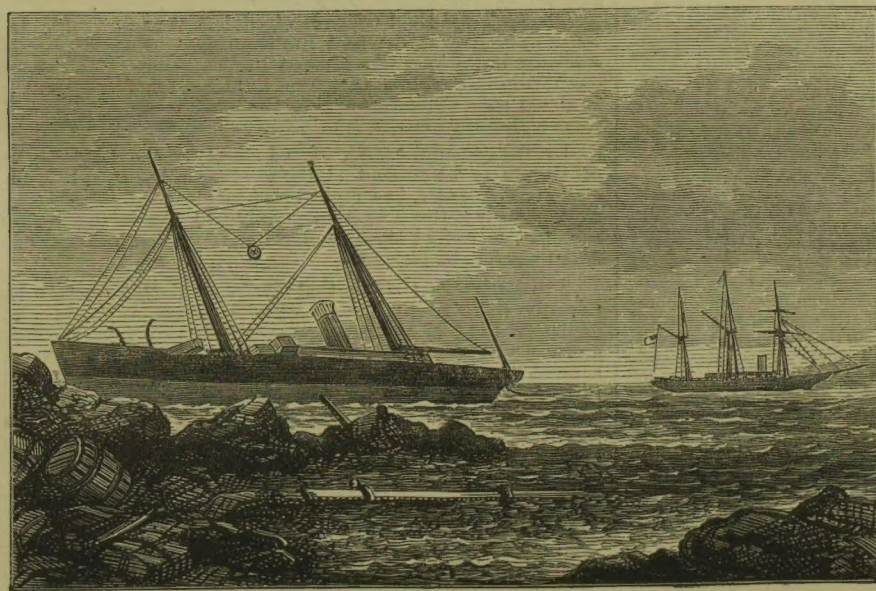
measured upward from the keel, amidships, 12 ft. 2 in.; depth from top of floor, 11 ft. 2 in.; tonnage, 279 tons; draught forward, 8 ft., aft 11 ft. She is fitted with a hoisting propeller, lifted in 17 seconds and lowered in 15 seconds; compound engines of 45-horse power nominal, with cylinders 17 in. and 32 in. diameter, and 18 in. stroke, indicating 264-horse power during the trial. The Vesatri is schooner rigged, with figurehead and semi-elliptic stern. She has double iron water-tight bulkheads at each end of the engine-room, with a space of six inches between, filled with powdered charcoal, to prevent the heat of the engines and boilers penetrating into the Royal saloons, and the noise and vibration from the machinery. The apartments for his Majesty consist of a dining-saloon, sleeping-cabin, bath-room, lavatory, and a beautiful boudoir for the ladies, who have also a cabin for their attendants. The pages in attendance are provided with a cabin, communicating by pneumatic bells with the Royal sleeping and dining saloons. A large pantry contains, among other fittings, an ice-chest. Forward of the engine-room is accommodation for the gentleman attendants on his Majesty, and their apartments are connected by pneumatic bells with the Royal saloons. The usual accommodation for captain, engineer, and surgeon is provided. A 6-pounder Whitworth gun is fitted in the bows of the yacht, and a full armory of Martini-Henry rifles, tomahawks, cutlasses, and boarding-pikes is below. The Vesatri has left Southampton for Bangkok, via the Suez Canal.

WRECK OF THE ASSYRIAN.

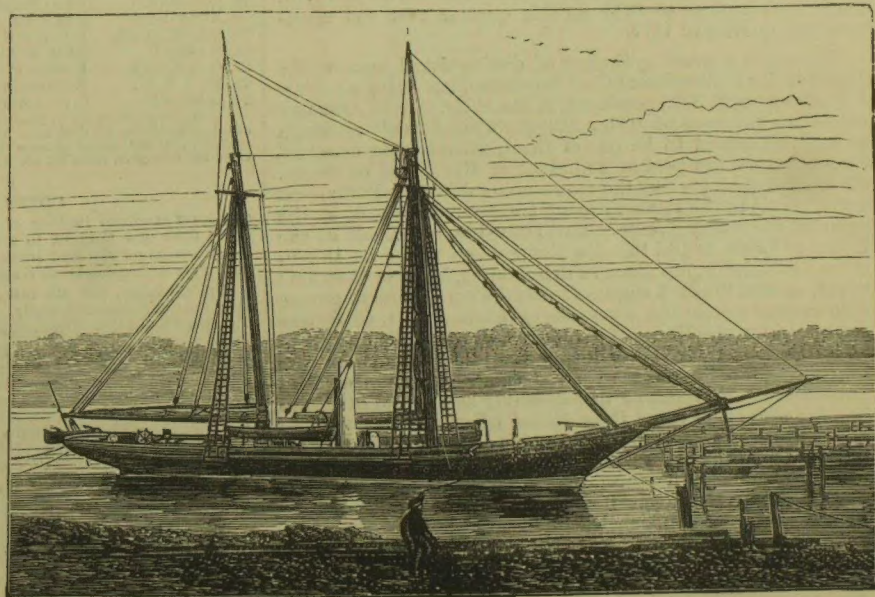
This was a British mercantile steam-vessel, which ran ashore on the little islet of Elaphonisi, off the west coast of Cerigo, or Cythera, to the south of Greece, on the night of the 7th ult. H.M.S. Foxhound, which is at present stationed in Suda Bay, Crete, for the protection of British interests, went to her assistance; but, after laying out anchors and lightening the vessel, had to leave Elaphonisi on account of the westerly gale setting in. On her return she found that the Assyrian had sunk. We are informed that on the night of the Assyrian running on shore there was a heavy sea, and the vessel and her crew were in great danger. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Harrison, the third mate, swam with a line to the shore, thus establishing a communication. This was really a courageous deed. We have to thank a naval correspondent for the sketch we have engraved.

THE GRAND DUKE AND THE
SULTAN.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople, Mr. J. Bell, furnishes the Sketches of the Visit of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas to Sultan Abdul Hamid, at the Dolma Bagtché Palace, on the European shore of the Bosphorus, and of the Sultan's return visit to the Grand Duke, an hour afterwards, at the Palace of Beglerbeg, on the opposite Asiatic shore. This interchange of princely courtesies between the illustrious personages who were lately at war with each other, and whose hostile relations had been terminated, as all the world knows, by the preliminary Treaty of Peace agreed to at San Stefano on the 3rd ult., was deferred many days through the difficulty of arranging some details with respect to the route by which the Grand Duke should approach the Sultan's residence. In order to avoid the excitement which might be caused by a large number of Russian officers riding through the streets of Stamboul and Pera, the Russians themselves proposed that the Grand Duke and his followers should go by water to the palace of Dolma Bagtché, on board the Livadia steam-yacht belonging to the Empress of Russia, and that the Sultan should return the visit on board the Livadia, or in any other way that might be considered advisable. To this the Turks consented, but went beyond the Russian propositions in proposing to put the palace of Beglerbeg on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus at the disposition of the Grand Duke in which to receive the return visit of the Sultan. The arrangement was finally agreed to, and was carried into effect on Tuesday, the 26th, without any inconvenience. The Grand Duke, with fifteen or twenty officers, went on board the Livadia, while the rest, to the number of about



WRECK OF THE ASSYRIAN ON THE ISLAND OF ELAPHONISI.



THE VESATRI, STEAM-YACHT FOR THE KING OF SIAM.

There was a great gathering of distinguished men at the dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, last Saturday—Mr. J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., president, in the chair. Sir C. Adderley replied to the toast of “Her Majesty’s Ministers,” although he had just ceased to be one of them, after having occupied for four years the post of President of the Board of Trade. He expressed a hope that the approaching debate in Parliament would result in the Ministry being empowered to speak in the name of the whole nation. Earl Granville, on behalf of the House of Lords, hoped that the Government would be able to restore confidence, not alone in this country, but over the whole world, so that the civil engineers would soon be able to pursue with greater vigour the conquests of science. Mr. Gladstone responded for the House of Commons, in which he remarked he had spent an official life longer than that of any one who ever sat within its walls with the single exception of Lord Palmerston. He spoke of that assembly as a school of discipline for those who enter it—a school of extraordinary power and efficacy. It was a great and noble school for the creation of all the qualities of force, suppleness, and versatility of intellect. It was also a moral school—a school of temper, of patience, and of justice. Remarkng on the Channel Tunnel scheme, the right hon. gentleman suggested that when enterprise again became active the civil engineers should prepare plans for tunnelling the estuaries of some of our principal rivers. Prince Louis-Napoleon, the United States’ Minister, Mr. Lowe, General Sir R. Wilbraham, Admiral Sir George Elliot, Mr. Fowler, and Viscount Middleton were among the speakers.

have since been informed by the president of the Liverpool Chess Club, Mr. H. E. Kidson, that Liverpool won with a score of eight games to six and two drawn.

The occurrence of the tercentenary of the birth of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, has been thought to be a suitable occasion for erecting a statue to his memory at Folkestone, where he was born. Towards this object a sum of about £1100 has been obtained, but a further sum of £600 is required, towards the raising of which subscriptions are invited by the heads of the medical profession to account of the "Harvey Tercentenary Fund," at the western branch of the Bank of England, Burlington-gardens, W.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Four Entrance Scholarships, value £50, £30, £20, and £20, respectively, and all tenable for four years, will be awarded, after examination, on May 1.—Apply to the Bursar, Radley College, Abingdon.

SOOLBAD NAUHEIM, near Frankfort-on-Maine, Station of the Main-Weser-Railway. Natural warm Soolbaths, rich in carbonic acid; saline drinking springs, and alkaline chalybeate springs; ozone granular air; goat-whey cure. Season from May 1 to Sept. 30. Baths may be obtained before and after those dates.

For the Hesse Grand Ducal Nauheim Bath Direction, Jansen, Bergstrath.

KAMPENBORG.—SEA-BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, near COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. Unparalleled as a healthy place of abode. Used by the Royal Family.

EASTER.—ROYAL BEACH MANSIONS, SOUTHEAST.—This Hotel, commanding unrivalled views of Wight, the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, and the Isle of Wight from Osborne to Bembridge, contains above 100 bedrooms and many sitting-rooms facing the sea. The coffee-room is within thirty yards of the sea, the bathing-machines, and pleasure-boats. The climate is equal to that of the Undercliff and Southsea, and is proved by the Registrar-General's returns to be the healthiest watering-place in England.

For terms apply to the Managers.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT) for LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey. Established 1867. A Private Home, where Patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain the best Medical and Surgical Treatment without incurring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cases forwarded for twelve stamps. Physician, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations daily. Eleven to one (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-street, London.

MOST IMPORTANT and ENLARGED DRAWING of PRIZES with the SECURITY of the GOVERNMENT of HAMBURG. FINAL DRAWING. Mark 6,275,830, Gold. Will DECISIVELY come to a SETTLEMENT within 20 DAYS. The largest gain in the most favourable case will be—

1 of 250,000 = 250,000 Mark (£18,750).
1 „ 125,000 = 125,000 „
1 „ 80,000 = 80,000 „
1 „ 60,000 = 60,000 „
1 „ 50,000 = 50,000 „
1 „ 40,000 = 40,000 „
2 „ 30,000 = 60,000 „
2 „ 25,000 = 50,000 „
2 „ 20,000 = 40,000 „
4 „ 15,000 = 60,000 „
20 „ 10,000 = 200,000 „ &c.

The smallest Prize is covering the cost of a Ticket. The price, as determined by the State, is as follows:—
For a Complete State Ticket, 45 „
For „ Half „ do. „ 23 „
For „ Fourth „ do. „ 13 „
ALL ORDERS direct to the undersigned, including the amount in P.O. Cheques, Bank Notes, or Bank-notes, will be MOST PROMPTLY and CAREFULLY attended to.

For small amounts postage stamps (6d. stamps and upwards) may be forwarded. Each Participant will receive a ticket provided with the STATE SEAL and the OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS in the English language.

The Drawings, which will take place under the GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL, will commence on April 24 and end on May 14, 1878.

The undersigned has authority for the Sale of these State Tickets—
DAVID KAUFMANN,
Central Bureau, Welckerstr., 6,
HAMBURG (Germany).

THE PRINCIPAL and FINAL DRAWINGS of PRIZES under the SECURITY of the STATE of HAMBURG, will commence on APRIL 24, and end on May 14, 1878. During this short period, of hardly three weeks, all the still remaining 25,700 gains, amounting together to 6 Millions, 640,000, REICHSMARK in GOLD (£302,000).

Will be decidedly determined upon between the participants. The principal prizes are eventually 375,000 Mark (£18,750), then 1 of 250,000—1 of 125,000—1 of 80,000—1 of 60,000—1 of 50,000—2 of 40,000—2 of 30,000—2 of 25,000—2 of 20,000—4 of 15,000—20 of 10,000—40 of 5,000—50 of 4,000—200 of 2,000 „ &c.

All the gains will be paid within fourteen days after the drawing, under the security of the State. The drawn out-tickets may be cashed through any Banking House.

The original tickets, bearing the State Seal, cost Whole Ticket, Half, Quarter, Two Eighths, One Eighth, 25 „ 12 „ 6 „ 3 „ 1 1/2 „
On receipt of the amount in Bank Notes, Cheque Bank Cheques, P.O.O., or Stamps the undersigned Bank House is prepared to execute all orders, and will forward the Official Prospectus in the English language.

The official Lists of the Drawings will also be posted to each participant immediately after the Drawing.

Owing to the proximity of the Drawing, early applications will oblige to Mr. CARL WINDUS, Banker, Hamburg.

E. DENT and CO., 61, Strand; and 34 and 35 (within), Royal Exchange, London. Manufacturers of Watches, Chronometers, &c., to her Majesty. Makers of the great Westminster clock (Big Ben) and of the Standard clock (the primary standard timekeeper of the United Kingdom) of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Catalogues on application.

BENSON'S WATCHES. Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Royal Family, and by Special Appointment to the Prince of Wales and Emperor of Russia. Old Bond-street and (Steam Factory) Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURRET CLOCKS, Watches, Clocks, Plate, and Jewellery, Illustrated, sent post-free for two stamps. Watches sent safe by post. Benson's new work, "Time and Time-Tellers," 2s. 6d.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches from 24s.; Gold, from 26s. Price-Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

£10. BENNETT'S WATCHES. In return for a £10 Note, free and safe per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.—65, Cheapside, London. Good Chains at manufacturers' prices. P.O.O. to John Bennett. BENNETT, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

ORIOLE GOLD WATCHES, 21s., 25s., 30s.; free by registered post 6d. extra. Facsimile of costly gold watches; exact time-keepers. Catalogues post-free. C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

FOR ARMS and CREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-List post-free.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London. Travelling Dressing Bags, Silver and Plated Fittings, 6s. to 25s. Sets for the Boudoir and Writing Table, 21s. to 210. Envelope Cases „ 10s. to 25 „ Dressing Cases „ 21s. to 250 „ Inkstands „ 6s. to 25 „ Jewel Cases „ 21s. to 25 „ Despatch Boxes „ 21s. to 25 „ Work-Boxes „ 10s. 6d. to 22 „ Writing Cases „ 10s. to 25 „ Card Trays „ 21s. to 25 „ Candlesticks, Candelabra, Flower Vases, Jardinieres, and a large and choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Useful and Elegant Novelties, from 6s. to 25.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES', with Patent Leather Guards, 4s. 6d. to 25. Easel Albums, Scrap Albums, Presentation and Regimental Albums. Albums of every description made to order.—42, Piccadilly.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES. woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Fawns, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard. For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard. For BOYS' HARD WEAR is extra milled, price, 5d. in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns sent post-free by

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge. Sea Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

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FOR A FAMILY MORNING, and also Mourning for Servants, Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency. (either French, German, or English).

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COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
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CHEAP BLACK MATERIALS of the Best qualities.
Black French Merinos, 1s. 10d.; worth 2s. 6d.
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Corded Poplins, 1s.; worth 1s. 6d.
And a variety of Black Fancy Novelties much under value.

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Whole Prices are charged the Wholesale Price.
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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES. IN CORRECT TASTE.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, Trimmed Crape, from 42s. to 5gs.
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BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES and PRINCESS ROBES. Fashionably made from New Fabrics, SUITABLE FOR LADIES WHO WEAR BLACK FROM CHOICE, at 2 guineas and up to 7 guineas. Also Costumes, trimmed handsomely with Crape, at 3 guineas and up to 8 guineas. Patterns of the Materials and Sketches free.

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Also excellent qualities
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ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, and also Water without Alkali.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—For Gout, Lithia Water, and Lithia and Potass Water.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Crystal Springs. Corks branded "R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin." Every label bears Trade Mark.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Sold everywhere. Wholesale, R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents, W. BEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall). "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

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HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only.—Whites, for Pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 9s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Indian Corn, and Barley Meal, 5s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. 6d. per sack; Buck-wheat, 5s. per bushel, or 19s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel, 13s. 6d. per sack; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 3s. per peck. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Lentil Flour, for invalids, in tins, 11b. size, 1s.; and 7 lb., 2s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. P.O. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

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OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE. JUDSON'S DYES. Silk or Crape Ties completely dyed in five minutes.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE. JUDSON'S DYES. Silk Veils, Lace, Fringe, Feathers dyed without soiling the hands.

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HEALTHY SKIN and GOOD COMPLEXION. PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP is the Best for the TOILET, NURSERY, and SHAVING. Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," edited by MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., used by THE ROYAL FAMILY, and Sold by Chemists and Perfumers Everywhere.

LADIES studying their appearance and wishing to improve their figures should wear CARLSON'S BINDER BELTS, supplied to the Royal Courts of Europe. These Belts are invaluable for reducing and preventing stoutness, and are well adapted to the present style of dress. They are also recommended for accouchements. Price One Guinea, from the Agents, W. HERBERT and SON, 148, Cheapside, London, E.C. Ordinary size of waist required.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS remove Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and give great strength to the throat in resisting colds. They taste pleasantly. Sold at 1s. 1d.

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JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Civil Service Gazette" says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a deliciously flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

EPPS'S COCOA, prepared for BREAKFAST with BOILING WATER or MILK, is GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranked originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, a most public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

JAMES EPPS and CO., the Makers of EPPS'S COCOA for BREAKFAST. GRATEFUL and COMFORTING always.

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufactory of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"John Bull" says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'fresh-forming' and 'heat-bearing' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Christian World" says:—"If I am to take cocoa," said I, "I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road."

EPPS'S COCOA for BREAKFAST is GRATEFUL and COMFORTING. Prepared by JAMES EPPS and CO., the first established HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS in ENGLAND.

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Naval and Military Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during the recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

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